P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,150—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

OF
BOM
BRA
OF
ROYAL ASI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th Jan.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	21st Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,988	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 16th Jan., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on SATURDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	19th Jan., 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

O COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons. Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
„ Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Mar., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. UJINA ...5,310 tons....Sailing about 28th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2844	Poblenz	21st Jan.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	4th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & Co.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

TREACHER & CO,

IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.
ACCURATE AND RELIABLE

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S
CELEBRATED
DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & CO. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.

NEW PRICE LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

SAINT
LEHON
TONIC:
RECONSTITUTING
WINE.
NATURAL
AND
INVIGORATING.
RS. TWO
PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen	Qts. Rs.	20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen	Pts. Rs.	19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS,"
No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.I.E.,
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 18TH INSTANT.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A MECCA OF MIRTH, MUSIC, MARVELS AND MULTITUDES.
THE NEW PROGRAMME!
THE THIRD EDITION AN INSTANTANEOUS HIT! AN ELECTRIC SUCCESS!!
THREE GRAND PRIZES GIVEN AWAY.
Coupons Given To-Night and Every Night with Every Ticket,
for the Rs. 300 BICYCLE,
The Fine Gold Watches,
20 pounds Harver and Sons Fine Teas,
DRAWN EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Keep your Coupons and watch this Space for the Lucky Numbers.
GET A GRAND PRIZE
AND
THREE HOURS OF FUN, RICH, RARE and RACY. Don't forget the costly Toys for the Children at the Matinee's Every WEDNESDAY and SATUDRAY.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm and elect Directors and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

WANTED OVERSEERS AND SUB-Overseers, for the Temporary Establishment, Public Works Department. Must be skilled Surveyors. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating pay required, to

H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
Indus Right Bank Division, Public Works Department,
Karachi, 14th January, 1901.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.
TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE ABOVE Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of four annas, by the Principal. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901. Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WHARFAGE ON CONSIGNMENTS FOR DELIVERY AT COLABA GOODS DEPOT.

OWING to heavy arrivals of full-pressed Cotton and to delays in the REMOVAL of CONSIGNMENTS from the G. I. P. Railway Depot at Colaba, it has been found necessary to reduce the free time allowed for delivery under the existing rules. In accordance, therefore with para 63 (clause of the current G. I. P. Railway Goods Tariff notice is given to all whom it may concern that on and from the 25th January, 1901 and until further notice the free time for WHARFAGE will be CURTAILED and the following rules brought into operation:—

"Goods available for delivery before 12 o'clock noon must be removed the same day before closing time and goods available for delivery after 12 o'clock noon must be removed before that time the following day or wharfage at the rate of one anna per Maund per day will be charged."

A. MUIRHOOD,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 15th January, 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. Gun fire, on 11th February, 1901. Tenders for the SUPPLY of BENGAL COAL for the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Delivery at Bombay.	Delivery at Agra or Cawnpore.
January, 1902	4,000 tons	4,000 tons
February „	4,000 „	4,000 „
March	4,000 „	4,000 „
April	4,000 „	2,000 „
May	4,000 „	2,000 „
June	4,000 „	2,000 „
	24,000 „	18,000 „

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from Dust, Stone Earth, or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the price per ton in Bombay harbour including delivery into boats alongside, or the price delivered into wagons for despatch by rail (in full truck loads of 300 Maunds of coal.)

The Coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Forms, which, together with Specification, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers should state specifically which form of tender they require, i.e., for Bombay delivery or delivery by rail.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.
New General Offices, Bombay, 17th January, 1901.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882 and of the COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 14th day of January, 1901, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Russell in Chambers by NAWROJEE MANECJEE WADIA, a Companion of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, residing at No. 20, Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1901, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 14th day of January, 1901.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Attorneys for the Petitioner, No. 89, Medows Street, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THESPIAN CLUB.
GAIETY THEATRE,

On the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 26th, & 28th, FEB.
WILL BE REPRODUCED
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY NORTHCOTE.
By the Members of the above Club.
THE CHARMING AND POPULAR BURLESQUE OPERA
A RUNAWAY GIRL,
Box plan will be open at Messrs. ROSE & Co's., Rampart Row, from the 25th January inclusive.
PRICE OF ADMISSION: Rs. 4. Rs. 2. Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Back Seat only.

Proceeds of the Performance to be given to the FUNDS of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS BY RATEPAYERS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has RECEIVED certain NOMINATION PAPERS in which the names, abodes or descriptions of candidates have not been stated IN FULL as required by Section 28 (2) (b) of the aforesaid Act. Every nomination paper hereafter received which fails to fulfil the strict requirements of the above Section will without further intimation be treated as invalid.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th January, 1901.

NOTICE.

IN continuation of the notice of the 24th ultimo, in regard to the General Elections by Ratepayers which was published in the daily papers of the 25th idem, it is hereby notified that in the case of a contested Election of any of the Wards, VOTING PAPERS will be issued at the POOLING PLACES from 8-30 A.M., to those entitled to Vote on their applying for them in person.

Voting papers will also be supplied at the Chief Municipal Office at Cruickshank Road to persons entitled to Vote on their applying for them personally on the days mentioned in the notification of the 24th Ultimo.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th January, 1901.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6% Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. The LIST will be CLOSED to existing Shareholders on the 15th February, 1901, after which date any Shares remaining unallotted will be allotted to the general public according to priority of application.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs. 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March, 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

PIANO AND VIOLIN LESSONS.

Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) holding Certificates from the following Academicians:—

Madlle JANOTHA (Court-pianiste to the Emperor of Prussia and Germany; Diplomee S. Cecilia, Rome).

SENOR CARLO ALBANESI, OSCAR BERINGER, Esq. } Professors of the Pianoforte Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss MATHILDE VERNE (Pupil of Frau Schumann,

Miss E SCHMUCK, (Violin) Certificated Assoc Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M., Pupil of A. C. BENT, Esq., Professor of Violin, Royal College of Music, London.

ARE OPEN to RECEIVE PUPILS for Lessons in PIANO, VIOLIN, THEORY and HARMONY in the Fort, also at Pupils' Residence.

Candidates prepared for PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS of T. C. L.

Four Candidates prepared for Practical Examination T. C. L., 1900; of these THREE PASSED, one Gaining Honours.

MORNING and EVENING HOURS Reserved for School Children.

For further particulars apply to
MISS SCHMUCK,
Care of Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION, PROmoted by London Publishers will be OPENED, at 45-47, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs, rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, COPYHOLDER, for Night duty. Must be able to read MS. Wages Rs. 20 per month. Apply Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English, accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curримbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS. Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 1?; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARROWROOT.—Finest, selected, and imported specially by us. It produces a firm, white Jelly, with a delicate flavour. We guarantee it pure. Per Tin, Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

The property of the late Lieut. CORDEW, 1st Dorset Regt.
1 lot wearing apparels, &c.

Also the property of lady, consisting of bicycle costume, black and white silk dresses, grass lawn shirt, silk stockings caps with feather, jet trimmings, &c., &c.

1 box dies.
1 Stylish American buggy, suitable for horse from 13-2 to 11-2.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong Victoria in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature Brougham.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in good order.
1 chest-wet Arab quiet in harness.
1 gray Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome English built glass fronted Sociable by Kestorton.
1 lady's bicycle in good order.
1 handsome English-built glass fronted Sociable by Westerton.
1 lady's bicycle in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor, in the compound of the Hope Mills Limited, Chinchpoogly—

408 bales consisting of Akola, Moori, Wadhwan, Bhownagar Indore, Bhoosawal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, Ezra House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by "John Roberts" and others, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, large size hall cabinets, almyras, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, rich pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table-ornaments, marble top, drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer sewing machine, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, gent's "Swift" bicycle &c., &c., the property of Wm. PHIPPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1901

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF CARPETS, MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTAWARE AMERICAN PLATEDWARE, JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of carpets of various patterns glass toilettable, teapoys, cabinets and wall brackets, perambulators time-pieces and clocks, carriage time-pieces, watches, American best platedware, consisting of ice pitchers, wine coolers, cruets, pickle and egg frames, vegetable dishes, majolica and terra-cotta jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots and vases, centre pieces, figures, busts, leather dressing bags and cases Japanese folding screens, table and bed covers, tea and coffee sets, table ornaments, toilet boxes, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS & LARGE SIZE DOLLS, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 20th January at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Kalbadevi Road, near the Small Causes Courts, on account of the concerned the following large consignment of new Europe made goods consisting of large size dressed dolls, dolls with perambulators, magic lanterns, Cinamatograph, Music dolls, toy piano, clowns, toy tea sets, glassware, shop furniture, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots, to suit purchasers and is on view

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 21st, instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.

1 "Packard" church Organ
1 Mahogany square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer & Soehne.
1 Chubb's Iron Safe 26 by 20 by 20 inches.
1 hot air engine (Robinson's).
1 lathe (Goodal's), with accessories.
40 gold mohurs of the East India Company,

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand safety bycicles by different makers,
1 light victoria in good order, the property of Mr. Burgess
1 strong built mail phaeton.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 Double-seated circular brougham.
1 Light dog cart.
1 boat-shaped landau in good order with rubber tyred wheels.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PATTAKWADY NEAR HANUMAN STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Juggoo Gannoo Narwanker and Ramchander Juggoo and Narrayen Juggoo, minors by their father and guardian the said Juggoo Gannoo Narwanker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated 18th December 1895, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Pattakwady, near Hanooman Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1194, and Street No. 2 to 6, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 117, new No. 931, old Survey No. 4-1188 and new Survey No. 1703, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Kalliandas Kirparam, on the west by the property of Anajee Govindjee Teli, and on the north and south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF COTTON AND YARN IN PROCESS, MILL STORES AND DEAD STOCK AT THE DHUN MILLS, ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Mill, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Dhun Mills, Limited.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process, mill stores, bar iron, wooden scantlings, water pump, indicator, platform and beam scales, water and oil tanks, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FIFTH KAMATIPURA STREET,

On FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees, Motee Ooma & Co. and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor Ambajee Haibutty a minor by her mother and guardian Luxumibai, and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Luxumibai, wife of Haibutty Withoba in persuance of the poweer of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of November, 1895, the following properties viz;—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 5th Kamatipura street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3257 new No. 10710, old survey No. 2810, and new survey No. 6394, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 59-61 and ward E No. 1403, containing by admeasurement 39 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Mosque Camateepura 5th Lane, on the West by the temple of Withoba, on the North by the sweepers passage, and on the South by the said Camateepura 5th Lane, and which premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

SALE OF NEW PIANOS, ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, ETC.

Under instructions from those who are concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kelly and Co., Pianoforte Works, consisting of—

3 new cottage pianos by Blankenstein.
1 new cottage piano by Dawkins.
1 almost new square piano by Schiedmayer and Sohn.
1 square piano by Collard.
2 cottage pianos almost new by Allison and Mann.
1 church organ 13 stops, new by Sterling Co. Derby U. S. A.
1 church organ 21 stops, by Beatty's Beethom.
1 Masons 5 stops organ.
2 new folding harmoniums in cases.
1 high class violon cello with case.
1 case music instruments from Messrs. Thomas Dawkins and Co.

Also tools, shop furniture, zinc lined piano cases, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF HOUSE No. 882, PAREL ROAD AND CHAWLS Nos. 7 & 8 AT PIRKHAN LANE, 1st NAGPADA.

By order of the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises on the undermentioned date and hours, the whole of the materials for removal of the following properties:—

On SATURDAYS, the 19th January 1901, at 3 p.m. on the premises.

Whole of the materials for removal of house No. 882, Parel Road, 1st Nagpada, with stables and outhouses.

On Saturday the 19th January 1901, at 3-30 p.m. on the premises.

Whole of the materials for removal of Chawl Nos. 7 and 8 Pirkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWRI ROAD.

Under instructions from Ranibai, widow of Hira Devoo, the guardian of the person and property of Bhanji Hunsraj, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises the immoveable properties hereinafter described, and all the right, title and interest thereto and therein of the said Bhanji Hunsraj on the following days, i. e., the immoveable property hereinafter firstly described on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1901, at 2 p. m., and the immoveable property hereinafter secondly described on the 23rd day of January, 1901, at 4 p.m.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Sewri Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collecter of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 3195, and Street No. 436, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 216, new No. 15120, and new Survey No. 2A-2315, and bounded on the east by the property of Merwanjee Kavasjee on the west by Sewri Road leading to Wadala, on the north by the property of Dewgao Antone and on the south by the property of Dookalka Frimatra.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground belonging to Khursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, together with a well standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Dhaktisewri which said land is commonly called by the name of Naigaum in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (24-12.39) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Fazendar under Nos. 37-38 and 53 and bounded on the east by the land of Paraji Wani, on the west by public road, and on the north and south by the property of Waman Balaji.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale, apply to Messrs Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, attorneys for Ranibai or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1901.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1901.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

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Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

ORIGINAL AND

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose, generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J T Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London. W. C.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	8,120,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 1-16—1-8
3 per cent Rentes	£101 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£107 1-2 unchng'd.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£63 3-4 plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London	29 3-16 plus 1-16
Do in New York	63 3-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'11—1-2
Do in New York	4'87 unchg'd.
Discount Bank of England	5 p. c.
Do Short London Bills	4 1-8 p. c.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-4 p. c. unchg'd.

Paid into the Bank of England £ 100,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quieter to-day, and there have been several buyers of 3 months' Sight Bills at 1s. 4 11-32d., at which rate a fair amount has been placed. There was one seller of Bank Demand throughout the day at 1s. 4 1-8d. The quotations are:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.
„ Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 11-32d.
„ „ Francs	171 to 171 1-4
30 Day's sight Japan	147 1-2
„ Shanghai	207
Silver, London	29 3-16
„ New York	63 3-8

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95 1-8 for Cash and Rs. 95 3-8 for Settlement. In the afternoon, on account of better advices from Calcutta, the rate advanced to Rs. 95 1-4 and Rs. 95 1-2 respectively, at which rates the market closed. The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash Balance was 39 lacs up. The Bank of Bombay rate of interest has remained unchanged at 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with very little doing, Bank of Bombay shares are to-day Rs. 1,272 1-2; Maneckjee Petit's are quoted Rs. 1,790; Tapti Valley's Rs. 475.

COUNCIL BILLS, &c.

At the weekly biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 70,00,000 the following allotments were made:—

To Calcutta	Rs. 27,00,000
To Bombay	„ 17,30,000
To Madras	„ 1,60,000
Total	Rs. 45,90,000

The minimum rate of tenders accepted was 1s. 4 1-32d. above that rate in full. The average rate was 1693.—

Telegraphic transfers for Rs. 11,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and for Rs. 130,000 to Bombay at 1s. 4. 3-32d. (minimum rate). The average rate was 16·0 9.

The amount of Bills sold during the week was Rs. 71·70,000. The amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 70,00,000.

Extra allotments of Bills on Bombay for Rs. 10,000 are notified at 1s. 4 1-16d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	23,20,566	...
Gold Bullion	40,800	...
Silver Coins	59,521	1,70,583
Silver Bullion	16	

CROP REPORTS.

There has been a further fall of rain at Amraoti and Amritsar since our last report, 84 cents being registered during the last three days, at the former place, and 80 cents at the latter. There have also been light showers at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Khamgaum. The reports from the various districts, telegraphed this morning, speak favourably of all crops. Supplies of cotton continue to arrive at the forwarding stations, but the receipts so far have not been large. In all districts the plants are flourishing with one exception—Bellary—where damage is reported to have taken place owing to insects. Favourable accounts of the wheat crop have also come to hand.

COTTON.

Advices from the Home markets were more satisfactory to-day, owing to Mr. Henry Weitt's telegram regarding the American crop. The market has been steady both for ready cotton and forward descriptions with an advance of Rs. 2 per candy all round.

The official quotations are as follows:—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	189	187	178	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	199	187	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	195	...	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	203	199	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	202	193	..	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned.	...	199	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned } Khamgaum, Machine-ginned	213	210		Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	219	214	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	237	...	..	Mar. 25
„	...	...	227	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	222	212	..	April-May.
„ „	...	...	198	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	228	May 25
Western	...	...	215	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season:—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	4,482	121,539	57,069
Barsee and Nugur	610	35,650	16,047
Berar	3,510	216,752	70,312
Hingunghat	173	5,153	3,114
Dhollera	34	2,567	34,268
Broach	...	458	27,474
Compta and Dharwar	241	9,213	15,977
Westerns	...	2,089	600
Bengals	3,006	86,504	179,687
Sind	...	793	12,287
Persian	...	2,123	2,391
American	...	6,480	4,542
Egyptian	...	2,531	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	12,056	494,769	428,568

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton Market has closed quiet; Surats were quiet; Manchester was steady. Total sales amounted to 10,000 bales; Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales and imports 15,000 bales; Surats 100 bales; Spot 5 14-32—1-32; and Arrivals closed firm.

Fitures at Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.
5·24	5·22	5·15	5·8	4·32
plus 4·64	plus 4·64	plus 4·64	plus 4·64	plus 3·84

In New York the Receipts at the Ports amounted to 33,000 bales against 41,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain totalled 7,000 bales and to Continent 2,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of April-May	9·36 plus 13
„ „ of July	9·33 plus 13

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is nothing new to report in the WHEAT market this evening, except that there has been a slight decline in the rate quoted yesterday for White Delhi, April-May shipment. The rate to-day is Rs. 4-6-9.

The market for LINSEED is quiet and one or two European firms are taking up lots for shipment. Rates, however, remain unchanged.

RAPESEED is also quiet with litle or no business passing. Brown Delhi stands at Rs. 6-7-3.

POPPYSEED is steady at previous quotations, and some business is said to be passing.

CASTORSEED continues firm and there has been a slight rise in the rate for Ready lots, to-day's quotations being Rs. 38. April-May shipment remain at Rs. 35.

GINGELLYSEED has been rather quiet and the rates to-day are:—85 per cent. New Seed Rs. 44, 75 per cent Rs. 43; 50 per cent. Rs. 42; Red descriptions, Rs. 40 to Rs. 40 8.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900 cwts.
Wheat	2,500	62,224	51,278
Linseed	359	5,722	7,651
Rapeseed	870	4,150	3,741
Gingellyseed	10,605	213,347	223,643
Poppyseed	18	1,512	1,976
Groundnuts	183	5,530	3,252
Castorseed	4,531	58,788	10,047
Rice	5,864	243,754	247,164
Myrabollams	2,109	39,898	not recorded.

THE EXPORT OF RICE.

Telegraphic information from Rangoon states that during the past year the exports of rice and meal from Burma were 2,012,943 tons, as against 1,559,795 tons for 1899. To Europe went 741,478 tons against 841,584 tons in 1899. During the year Rangoon exported 1,428,000 tons of rice and meal against 1,166,476 tons in 1899.

THE THREATENED STRINGENCY IN INDIA.

The current number of the "Statist" in the course of an interesting article on the above subject, says: As the demand for money from this time forward is likely to be much heavier than last year, and as the cash at the command of the Calcutta market in especial is less than a year ago, rates are expected to be some what high from the middle of January when the demand for cash to remove the rice crop has to be met. In consequence of this position something like £200,000 in gold has been despatched to India this week from the London market, a further considerable sum is expected to go next week, and a large sum early in January. We may recall that last year, between December 22 and January 15, the silver in the Currency Department of India was reduced by Rx. 1,320,000 and by February 28, the reduction was nearly 4 crores of rupees, the silver held in the currency reserve having been Rx. 8,619,000 on December 22, 1899, and Rs. 4,842,000 on February 28 1900. As with good crops this year the demand for rupees may exceed that of last year it is evident that the Indian Government will be obliged to buy a large amount of silver in order to meet the expected heavy demand for Rupees. The quantity of silver required to finance the Burmah rice crop alone amounts to some 2 crores of rupees, and with the large crops of this year it may even exceed this figure. At the present time the silver coins in the Indian Currency Department amount to about five and a half crores of rupees and the bar silver en route to India and in process of coinage amount to only Rx. 1,600,000. Thus the Currency Department possesses silver of the value of about 7 crores of rupees while the demand for silver to equal that of last years, viz 4 crores. The silver held will be reduced by the end of February, only 3 crores of rupees. But the demand may be greater than last year, hence it will be essential for the Currency Department of India at once to purchase sufficient silver to coin some 4 crores of rupees in order to prevent the stock from falling to an unduly low figure. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government will not delay its purchases of silver as should there be any difficulty in securing sufficient rupees serious injury would be caused to Indian trade. We would point out the somewhat ridiculous state of affairs now existing. The Exchange Banks in order to make remittances to India are compelled to buy gold either in London or in Australia and to ship the gold to India for presentation at the Currency Department for rupees. The Indian Government re-ships this gold to London for the purchase of silver. Thus two shipments of gold are made when apparently neither need occur, for were the Indian Government to sell Telegraphic Transfers and to obtain payment in London it will have the money on this side to buy the silver needed. But under the existing circumstanes the Exchange Banks are compelled to send out gold to India to secure rupees; at the same time that the Government is shipping gold from India for the purchase of silver. Surely it would be possible to avoid the expenditure of the double shipment, insurance, &c. Doubtless the Indian Banks would be quite willing to accept an order upon the Indian Currency Department for Rupees as against the deposit of gold in London. By this means the Government would save the delay and expense of remitting gold back from India and would not be obliged to pay out the rupees against the deposits of gold in London any sooner than it would do, were the gold actually sent to India. This week we have had the shipment of £200,000 in gold from London and at the same time we have the announcement that the Indian Government has shipped a further £ 200,000 in gold from India for the purchase of silver.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	fall	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	480
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000		9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5.	0
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,945
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	350
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	240
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs30	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	240
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	360
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	180
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	80
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,420	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs32	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	165
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	530
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,325
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,710
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg. Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	65
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	600
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,319
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	230
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lakhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	120xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 9-20m., 19-51s. Low water, 3-53m. 2-32a
Bombay Diocesan Conference, Town Hall, 10 a.m.
University Examination Result—School Final.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
City Improvement Trust Meeting, 4 p.m.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—Another fine Rs. 300 bicycle was given away last night to Gundo Babajee. Tardeo, per ticket No. 1657. Eduljee Cursetjee Postwala, No. 424, Marwari Bazaar, received a handsome gold watch, while Sapoorjee B. Framjee Patell, Cama Building, Grant Road, the holder of ticket No. 1099, won the tea prize. The visiting orphans schools mustered a total of 517 boys and girls, several of whom received handsome prizes, coupons will again be given to-night and every night for Saturday's Grand Prizes. For the performance to-night, (Friday), under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, an elaborate programme is in preparation, a royal entertainment is promised for the occasion, and one befitting the show's prestige. To avoid disappointment, visitors should book immediately owing to the comparatively few seats available.—(ADVT.)

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.—The Goculdas Tejpal Charities Office, High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Seminary Sanskrit College and Girls' School were closed to-day in memory of the sad and lamentable death of the Honourable Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade C. I. E. who was a member of the General and managing Committees of the Goculdas Tejpal Charities.

THEFT ON BOARD THE STEAMER EGYPT.—Thomas Simons, a barman on board the steam ship Egypt has reported to the police the theft of a strong box containing 55 sovereigns from the bar room on the hurricane deck. Nearly half of the stolen money belonged to the steaward and stewardesses of the vessel. The complainant stated that he placed the money on Monday and found it missing on Wednesday.

PARSEE CHARITY.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Dadabhoy Manekjee Limjee Banajee, the sum of Rs. 5,700 was set apart for charitable purposes. This amount has been made over to the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet charitable funds with a request that an account may be opened in their books in the name of the deceased gentleman, that the principal sum be kept intact and the interest accruing thereon be devoted to such purposes as may be hereafter determined.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I, Marine Battalion will play the following Programme of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at, 5-45 p. m.

March	"The Last Stand."	Myddleton.
Overture	"Tee Exiles"	Gassner
Selction	"San Toy"	Jones.
Valse	"Wiener Chic"	Morten.
Fantasia	"Maritana"	Wallace.
Galop	"Wirrwarr"	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE BOY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Trinity Street, Dobie Talao, regarding the death of Burjorji Ruttonji a Parsee lad, aged seven years, residing on the first storey of a house in the above locality. On Wednesday morning, deceased was playing on a chair near a window, when he accidentally fell over the railing into the street below. When picked up, the boy was unconscious and there was a sewlling on his head. He was treated at home, but did not recover consciousness and died. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PARSEE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AT POONA.—It will be remembered that in order to perpetuate the memmory of the late Dustur Sirdar Khan Bahadur Nosherwanjee Jamasp, a fund was got up to build in Poona, a school house for the accommodation of Zoroastrian girls. The building will be known by the name of "Bai Behmanbai Pestonjee Rustamjee Kanga Girls High School," after the daughter of the deceased high priest of the Deccan. The sum of Rs. 15,000 has been given by the sons of the late Sirdar, the interest on which up to the present date amounts to Rs.1,770, and in addition thereto, the sum of Rs.10,270 has been further subscribed, by Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw of Karachi Rs. 5,000, Mr. Eduljee Jivajee Rs. 1,000, Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., Rs. 1,000, Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla Rs. 500, Mr. J. N. Tata Rs. 250, the Hon. Mr. B. D. Petit Rs. 200, Bai Awabai Framjee Petit Rs. 200, Mr. Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit Rs. 80, and others, making a total of Rs. 10,270.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

In the matter of Nusserwanjee Framjee Bhandara an Advocate of this Hon ble Court.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

1077-528-96—Pestonjee R and K—Buldeodas Mohokunchand and others vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal.

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas N and others vs Vithaldas Ramdass and others—Edgelow G and W.
Roughton and B—Martin Colrain and others vs Shapurjee Muncherjee Madan.
168-57—Wadia and G—Motichand Tullockchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes,

3350-0—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhojraj vs Jairam Raghunath and others—Mantri and B.
11714-00—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals.

1090—Mantri and B—Mukundrao Kashinath vs Vinayek Raghunath Bhandare,
1091—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebbrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M.
332-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Nanoo Mull Tullockchand vs Runchardar Mowjee—Maganlal and J.
381-00—Payne G S M—Jadhowjee Purmanand vs Mathuradas Calleanjee—Bicknell M. and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

31-00—Edgelow G and W—Vithal Morar vs Gomtibai widow—Tyabjee D and Co part heard.
24-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Gomtibai widow vs Vithal Morar—Edgelow G and W.
26-00—Matubhai J and M—Mansi Patramal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Vaydia—Part heard
3-00—C and Wadia—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubai J and M

Long Causes.

481-93—Bhaishanker and K—The Hon'ble The Acting Advocate General and others vs Gordhandas Parmanandas and another—Little and Co for trial of issue.
778-00—Jamsetjee and R—Bomonshaw Pestonjee Doongerjee and others vs Antonio Nascimento de Costa—Commercial cause.

Testamentary Suits.

31-93—In person—Moongibai widow vs Casinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co
21-00—Wadia and G—Sha Kessowji Bhimji and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai and J
37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Regibai widow vs Ramdas Oodhowdas and others—Edgelow G and W
29-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hawabibi widow vs Syed Jaffer Sha Shehjada—R N Motabhoy
40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanvahu widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri
33-00—Sorabjee and J—Nicholas Sebastian Periera and another vs Anna Maria Pereira and another—Mantri and B
38-00—Payne G S and M—Dewkibai widow vs Ruttonsey Veerjee—N M Cama.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Mulla and Mulla part heard.
545-00—Nanu and H—Bai Radhabai widow vs The G I P Railway Co—Little and Co.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Boniram and others vs Sowanram Sajiram and others—K B Mehta and F D and Co For postponement
124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangape—K J Mantri.—For postponement
295-99—Smitham B and N—Siskaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others
288-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Sunderlal Peskinandan and another—Wadia and G
27-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M
2164-0—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas Mehta and others—Edgelow G and W
452-00—N M Cama—Shaveksha Pestonjee Sanjana vs Percy J Fischer—Nanu and H
309-99—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ali vs Aboo Bucker Oomer—Payne G S and M
371-1379-00—Nanu and H—Percy Fischer vs Rahimtoola Khairaj and another—Little and Co (for postmonement).
663-00—Captain and V—Hoosein Meya Valad Hajee Nurudin Mulla and another vs Mahomed Miya bin Hajee Nurudin and others—Maganlal and J.
692-00—Hiralal and Co—Karim Nanjee vs Hajee Osman Abba and others—Captain and V and Roughton and B

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FAMINE PRISONERS.

TOUCHING a report that nearly one hundred prisoners, who were convicted of stealing food, during the prevalence of famine in the Thana district, have been released by order of Government, the "Rast Goftar" says:—The release must have come to these people more as a curse than a blessing, for most of them must have taken to robbery as the last resort to keep body and soul together, and broken the law less to profit by the bags of rice and food-stuffs thus plundered, than to go to prison and have something to eat. Now that the famine is supposed to be over, Government in its mercy has released them, but it may well be doubted if these hundred souls will thank the "Sircar" for giving them back their liberty. That it was both humane and just on the part of the Government to have done so is, however, not to be questioned. By the bye what are these, and others of their ilk to do, now that they are free? To form into gangs of beggars or dacoits?

THE REVENUE ENQUIRY IN GUJERAT.

With regard to the alleged tampering with witnesses in the enquiry before Mr. Maconachie, the "Indian Spectator" observes: Neither Mr. Maconachie nor the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh could well have acted otherwise than he did in the matter of the alleged tampering with witnesses in the investigation now going on into certain complaints about the collection of revenue in the Broach and Surat districts. Mr. Gokuldas is not the man to bring forward so serious a charge against a high Government officer without a due sense of his responsibility. At the same time, Mr. Maconachie was bound to make the remarks he did in the absence of any proof of the statements made. Mr. Gokuldas, indeed, offered to bring forward evidence in support of his allegations, but, for obvious reasons the tribunal over which Mr. Maconachie presides is not the proper tribunal to go into the matter. There must be some way found, out of the difficulty, and meanwhile it is for Government to consider whether, in justice to the officers concerned, it would not be wise to transfer them from their present charges.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Referring to the eloquent tribute paid by Lord Curzon to his predecessor on the occasion of the unveiling of his state in Calcutta, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: Lord Lansdowne's administration "has only belonged to history for seven years," and it would consequently be both presumptuous and invidious to try to compare him with those illustrious men who came and went so long before him, or to sit in judgment on any individual act of his administration in the light of history. But as Lord Curzon rightly said, it would not be wrong to point to certain landmarks of his administration as destined to affect the ultimate verdict of posterity. There are people in this country who refuse to believe that Lord Lansdowne's name will be handed down to posterity as that of a very successful ruler, just as there are people now in England who believe that the South African War would have been better waged had it not been for Lansdowne's administration of the War Office. But that as an Indian Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne was a strong and able ruler, if not a particulary brilliant one, it may be safety conceded. Lord Curzon refered to "the conscientious, purposeful tenacity" of the War Manister when pursuing his thankless task. When in India this trait of his character never shone so conspicuously or to greater advantage than during the memorable Age of Consent Act controversy.

The "Indian Spector" writes: He (Lord Lansdone) was a thorough getleman in every sense of the term courteous, kindly, magnanimous. At the same time he was no weak-kneed worshipper of opportunities. He had to a very large extent that quit salient strength, which makes itself felt without assertion or bluster on the part of its possessor. When once his mind was made up, no one could be stronger than Loard Lansdowne. Serene he stood for the principle which he had embraced as being righteous though a wild storm shook the country over that small measure of reform known as the Age of Consent Act. It was the same quiet confidence in his own integrity and capacity that enabled him more recently to treat with silent disdain the ignorant and spiteful criticisms of his contemporaries who had not learnt that the secret of true statesmanship is not to be disheartened by reverses nor to be elated by victories.

THE BIBLE IN GOVERNMEMT SCHOOLS.

Bishop Welldon made two suggestions from the Cathedral pulpit at Calcutta the other day, one of them being to the effect that the reading of the Bible should be introduced into all Government institutions in India. Upon this the "Rast Goftar states: The reading of the Bible is, as it is, even now compulsory in the Missionary Schools, and native children even of the most orthodox class voluntarily resort to it. But the effect of making Bible reading compulsory in all Government educational institutions in in India would be in a contrary direction, and create suspicion and distrust among the native population. We do not forget that Dr. Weldon would allow children to keep away from such lectures if their parents object to them. This would, in a sense, make Bible reading only an optional subject but we do not think the time has as yet come for Government to move in such a tentative way in the matter. The immediate result of such a step would be to hamper and obstruct the educational progress of the country.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Dr. Weildon's proposal as regards the introduction of the Bible in all Government schools is received with disfavour by certain vernacular papers. We cannot agree with the remarks made by them that the teaching of Bible will convert natives to Christianity. On the other hand it ought to tond to strengthen their mortal fibre. The English Bible, is perhaps, the greatest work in English literature. This, in itself, ough to ensure its introduction into all schools where English is taught. No man or woman is the worse for reading the Bible from a higher point of view. While, however, we are heartly in favour of the adoption of this excellent suggestion of Dr. Welldons we should like to see it carried out by the spontaneous action of the heads of schools and colleges rather than as the result of a mandate from Government.

The (*Indu Prakash* remarks: the mere reading the Bible would soon become a matter more or less of formality and by itself would achieve little in the direction of moral education. And rather than a farce we should have nothing at all. The problem of morel and religious education can certainly not be solved by such make-shifts as Bishop Weldon suggests. We require for it a new revival, a new spirit, new conception of the teachers' duty, and if it comes it would be immaterial whether there is special teaching of the Bible or any other sacred book or not,

REFUSING TO ALLOW INSPECTION OF A REGISTER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dustur, Third Presidency Magistrate, proceeded with the hearing of a notice matter, issued against the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, and Messrs. G. H. Heinricks, N. S. Glazebrook, H. Gill, T. Tintner, T. A. Grant, and A Peter, directors of the Association, at the instance of Fulchand Harnarayan to show cause why summonses should not be issued against them for refusing to give inspection of the register of shareholders of the Association. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Hiralal, solicitor, appeared in support of the notice and Mr. Crawford, solicitor, represented the Bombay Cotton Trade Association and its Directors.

Fulchand Harnarayan, in his information stated that he asked to be allowed inspect it on different occasions in December last and at the beginning of the present month. But he was not allowed inspection, in spite of his tendering the, necessary fee of Re. 1 for inspection.

Mr. Crawford, speaking against the notice said that the letter asking for inspection from Fulchand was received late, and ispection was asked for on days which were Jubilee holidays.

Mr. Rivett Carnac, speaking in support of the notice, said that the days on which inspection was asked for, were not holidays under the Indian Companies' Act, and a prima facie case was made out against the directors and the Association.

After hearing the arguments of counsel his Worship said that a "prima facie" case had been made out, and ordered that summonses be issued against the Company and its directors.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

Bracing!
Refreshing!
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ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 17.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE appointment of Rao Bahadur Kallanrai Damodarri to act as fourth grade Depy Asst Politic l Agent as notified in this Dept Notification No 3498 dated the 15th May 1900 is hereby cancelled.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E A Elliot I C S to act as Asst Political Agent for the Surgana State vice Mr A H A Simcox I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton I C S Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Govr in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Govt Notification dated the 10th Dec 1900 as refers to Azam Ganesh Waman Deshmukh and under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act to specially authorize Azam Krishnarao Pandurang Head Karkun taluka Nevasa district Ahmednagar to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar within the limits of the Nevasa Taluka excluding the head-quarter station.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to cancel Govt Notification dated the 9th Jan 1900 which invested the Extra Head Karkuns of certain talukas in the Ahmedabad Dist with the powers of a Mamlatdar and defined the jurisdictions of those Extra Head Karkuns and the Mamlatdars of the respective talukas.

The Govr in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Vishnu Ganesh Kerholkar acting Mahalkari petha Navapur in the district of Khandesh to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir Mamlatdar taluka Athni and Magte of the first class in the district of Belgaum to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of the same Code.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal Special First Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Poona and Satara Dists is granted privilege leave for one month from the 3rd Jan 1901.

Asst Surgn J V P Mascarenhas was placed in subordinate medical charge of H M's House of Correction and attached duties from the 12th Dec 1900.

The powers of a Magistrate of the first class conferred by Govt Notification dated the 20th July 1900 on Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate Subordinate Judge Parner and any other powers since conferred upon him under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 in the district of Ahmednagar being no longer required are under Sec 41 of the Code withdrawn with effect from the 26th Jan 1901.

Furlough for one year is granted to Rao Saheb Gopal Anant Bhat second class Subordinate Judge Kumta from the 1st proximo or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Pendse Dist Depy Collr Ahmednagar is granted privilege leave of absence up to 17th Feb 1901.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment of Depy Collr sixth grade for a period of six weeks and to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi to hold it.

Mr Balak Ram appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt reported his arrival on the 1st Jan 1901 and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Nasik.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Rochiram Assmal to hold the special temporary appointment created by Govt Notification No. 160 dated 9th instant and to cancel the appointment of Rao Bahadur Kishinchand Mulram.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayan Sane B A Principal Training College Poona has been granted two months privilege leave on half pay from 10th Jan or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ramchandra Parshuram Gootole B A to act as Principal Training College Poona during the absence of Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayan Sane on leave or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Tom Drewet Senior Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers is allowed leave on medical certificate for twelve months from the 15th Jan 1901 under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Lieut Col D C Davidson I M S is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 23rd Dec 1900 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major B B Grayfoot I M S to act as Civil Surgn and Supt Lunatic Asylum Dharwar during the absence on leave of Lieut Col D C Davidson I M S or pending further orders; and Dr C Christy to act as Civil Surgn Satara vice Major B B Grayfoot I M S pending further orders.

Asst Surgn Manchersha Motabhai Vakil L M & S was allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 26th Oct 1900.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.)

Mr Barjor P Karani L M & S has been entertained as a Temporary Asst Surgn and placed under the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay for Plague duty on a salary of Rs 150 per mensem with effect from the afternoon of the 20th Dec 1900.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs F St C Farran, C Gulland and R T Harrison Asst Engrs 3rd grade passed on 24th Nov 1900 a colloquial examination in Sindhi according to the standard prescribed in Public Works Dept Code.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

CANDIDATES RUSTICATED.

It is hereby notified that the following Candidates having been found guilty of dishonest practices at the various University Examinations are debarred from appearing for any of the University edaminations in 1901:—Phiroze Sorabji Vakil, Grant Medical College; Framji Pestonji Seervai, Elphinstone College; William Giraud Crossley Hurst, St Xavier's College; Dinshaw Bomanji Saroff, Private Tuition; Phirozshah Sorabji Pochkhanawa Tutorial Matriculation Class; and Hanmant Raghavendra Singit, Private Tuition.

The two Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships each tenable for three years have been awarded to Nilkanth Bapuji Wagle B A, and Nanabhai Dayabhai Daru B Sc B A of Elphinstone and Baroda Colleges respectively.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17th January 1901.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Wheat flourishing. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Broach.—Cloudless, unusual cold. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Food grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy, Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable whether.

Dholera.—Weather rather cloudy, Gram and Wheat are in good condition.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. No further rain expected Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cloudy and unseasonable. No further rain expected, Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good. Rabi crop prospects generally good,

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain and warm. Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton picking making good progress.

Bellary.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by insects and disease. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and Berar and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi, Ajmere, Malegaon, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam, Bangalore, Amraoti, Jamnagar and Dwarka, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The variations of both the temperatures are nearly the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Bellary, and the lowest 39° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Deesa, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

Nearly an inch and a half of rain has fallen at Colombo and a few drops at Madras.

Fine weather continues to prevail everywhere, but in Berar and the Central Provinces and the North Coromandel Coast the barometer is falling, and pressure there is slightly below normal.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.
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PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Sirdar, 2,264 tons, Captain J H Rawlings, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A Houstoun, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Formida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Sartorio, sailed yesterday for China, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Hallister, Mr Achie, Mr Leon Sant, M Branstenaud and two deck.

THE Wilson Line steamer Lorenzo, 2,031 tons, Captain H Wing, sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs J S Collier, Mrs Osmaston and 4 children, and one deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agen
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	23[illegible]	Jaffer			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Maroa	1151	Adams			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Westward Ho	1449	Hill			J M & Co
Turbo	2651	Fairfield			W & A G & Co
Okara	3439	Sellerick			M M & Co
Java	719	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Clan Murray	1[illegible]0	Beer			M M & Co
Booldana	2850	McChellor			M M & Co
Valentia	[illegible]	Miller			A Montehoff
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L ServiceSteamer
Alboin	643	Curtis			Stewart & Co
Upada	33[illegible]	Houstoun			M M & Co
Mozafferi	1[illegible]48	Baker			B & P S N Co
Clyde	2193	Williams			P and O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Fazilka	2098	McClelland			M M & Co
Rajah	3634	Laftwich			T Morrison & Co
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Henzada	1341	Howlden			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Elliott			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
A	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Karachi	17-1	F M & Co
B	Lochiel	1414	Alexander			F Muir & Co
C	Bergedrof	3361	Saegert	Hamburg	23-1	K N & Co
E	Render Reunion	1329	Milne	Rangoon	19-1	H G M Ajam
G	Henry Bolckow	6[illegible]9	Lacot	Red Sea		B & P S N Co
H	Croydon	2410	Butler	London	19-1	The Bombay Co
M	Canara	1215	Stebbing	Zanzibar	24-1	M M & Co
N	Braunfels	1889	Schmidt	Karachee		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Premier	51	Esmail			Sheprd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Allister	G Port	17-1	Do
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	19-1	Do
Sabermati	514	Fukeera	M Goa	18-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agen
2	Britannia	1961	Turner	Marseilles	19-1	W&A G & Co
3	Nilo	1508	Canzoneri	Venice	27-1	C Boggiano
4	Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-1	
5	Paramatta	2854	Symons	China	16-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2987	Andrews	London	26-1	P & O Co
7	Sirdar	2264	Rawlings	Hamburg	16-1	W & A G&Co
10	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-1	P & O S N Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	26-1	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	19-1	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	22-1	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Sultan	1783	Stall	Zanzibar	21-1	A Strandes

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	R I M S Clive	Baugh	Karachi, Jan 14

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Rajpootena s	Kendall	Calcutta, &c
	Shandalla s	Metcalfe	Persian Gulf
	Terra s	Merrifield	Calcutta
	Lorenzo s	Wing	Antwerp via K'chi.
	Bormida s	Sartorio	China
	Sirdar s	Rowlings	Hamburg

The steamer Upada, Captain Houstoun, obtained her port clearance for Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Murray, for Antwerp, London, &c.
" Lochiel, for Hamburg, Liverpool, &c.
" Oceanian, for Marseilles, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3000 cwts castorseeds Nansee Khairaz and Co; 65 packages condiments Maneckjee Poonjiniee and Sons; 10 1-4 cwts fishmaws, and 15 cwts cuttlefish R Merally; 520 cwts cotton seed W and A Graham and Co; 236 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Croydon s—175 cwts gum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 21 bales hides and skins H E Goolmahomed; 175 cwts coir yarn M Mcoljee and Co; 7 bales hides J M Rahimtoola; 72 bales hides and skins H E Goolmahomed; 20 bales skins R M Kooka; 10 bales hides D Balkrishna and Co; 19 bales skins A Aboo Bucker.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Egypt s—5 bales skins D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Croydon s—2000 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers; 149[illegible] bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwts gingellyseed R Kadirbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—385 bales cotton Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 7 1-2 cwts gum B Nazir and Co; 750 bales cotton The Bombay Co. 200 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

Bergedorf s—163 bales cotton and 2000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Brothers 325 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 50 bales hemp Surval and Coiney; 55 bales cotton fly and 110 bales cotton waste B Nazir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Oceanien s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—3,001 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 2001 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 28 cases bristles Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nilo s—2000 cwt rapeseed, 2000 cwt gingellyseed and 500 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 150 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Egypt s—1185 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay 18th January.

1 The Battalion will parade at Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 4-45 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) the 19th instant. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars as follows:—
Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
St Mary's College—Three double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 4936 Vol J Cutler.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th January.

1. The following drills are ordered:—

No 1 Company:—

To-day Gun Laying at 6-45 a.m. in the Town Hall Compound.

To-morrow 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North fort; parade at 4 p.m. sharp at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder. Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company:—

To-day Range Finding class at 6-45 a.m. at Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

To-morrow 19th instant 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

2. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge for Mahaluxmi Fort to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-50 p.m. to convey members of No. 2 Company to drill. Members residing in the Fort should proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station and thence by gharry.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company:—No. 774 Gr L B Barrows.

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·967
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	72·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·2
Dew Point	63·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·731
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	78·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	64·3
General Directions of wind*	N, E, ESE, WNW, NW, NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	198

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LA TOUCHE—September 19, at Harrogate, Lieut-General Cecil D'Urban La Touche, Bombay Staff Corps, late Commandant Poona Horse.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASLETT—January 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr A H Aslett, A M Inst C E, East Indian Railway, of a son.

HAMILTON—January 7, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Lieut R E A Hamilton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

AILSWORTH—January 11, at San Thome, Madras, of entric fever, Edith Muriel, the beloved daughter of Assistant Surgeon M Ailsworth aged 13 years and 9 months.

JACKSON—January 1, at Simla, Lieut-Col Helkett Francis Jackson, late 67th Hampshire Regt, aged 58 years.

MARSHALL—January 11, at Bangalore, Thomas Edward Marshall, Retired Deputy Master Attendant, Madras Port, aged 67 years and 26 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY.

IT is satisfactory to find that indigo planters are not prepared to allow their industry to go under without making an effort to save it. The present crisis in the trade has been brought about by the appearance on the market of synthetic or artificial indigo. The German Company who three years ago first introduced artificial indigo on a commercial scale are not alone, the position having been rendered all the more critical by the appearance of several other large coal tar manufacturers as competitors in the business. The situation so far as the natural product is concerned has caused some despondent persons to suggest that planters should abandon the cultivation of indigo and turn their attention to something else. But that the future of the industry is not so entirely hopeless as certain letters in the papers would indicate is shown by Mr. Christopher Rawson who writes in the "Englishman" on the subject. He recognises the effects on the Indian trade of the increase in the use of the artificial product and points out that the only way to uphold the industry is to be in a position to put the natural product on the market in a suitable form, regular in quality, and at such a price as to make the sale of artificial indigo an unremunerative one. This can be done and the Indian industry still be made prosperous if buyers, agents and planters combine. And we are glad to see from the accounts of a meeting held at Calcutta on Saturday, that there is some prospect of that necessary co-operation among those closely interested in the trade. The price of natural indigo is at present, says Mr. Rawson, very considerably lower than that of artificial, unit for unit, and at these rates there should be a great demand for the old blue dye. Although for some purposes the synthetic colour is preferred to the natural because of its purity and regularity, irrespective of price, Mr. Rawson declares that there is no reason why natural indigo should not be refined for such requirements. His main point, however, is that in order to compete successfully with artificial indigo and indigo substitutes the cost of production of the natural dye must be considerably lessened or, in other words, a greater yield of plant must be obtained from each acre of land cultivated, as well as a greater amount of colouring matter from every maund of plant put into the vats. That this can be done at a cost which is remunerative, experiments have conclusively shown. The Behar Indigo Planters' Association and the Indigo Improvement Syndicate have been quite alive to the danger with which the industry is threatened and during the past three years have done a great deal in the way of experiments in improved cultivation and manufacture of indigo. Buyers have hitherto looked with suspicion upon indigo produced by improved processes of manufacture as being in the nature of chemical dye, but there is reason to hope that this attitude will quickly give way to one of appreciation of the results of experiments so far made.

Several factories in Behar have, Mr. Rawson tells us, been able during the past season, to obtain an increase of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of colouring matter by a new process of oxidising. This is called the "blower" process and in place of the ordinary beating wheel the liquor obtained on steeping the plant is oxidised by forcing air through a number of perforated pipes lying at the bottom of the vat. Mechanical air compressors or steam blowers may be used in the operation, but in the latter case the precipitation of a small amount of carbonate of lime slightly reduces the colouring matter in the product. This, however, is removed by adding a little sulphuric acid to the "mal" and if the amount of acid is increased the quality of the product is superior to the ordinary indigo and the working of other operations, is made much easier. Mr. Rawson's last word is an exhortation to planters, agents and buyers to join forces and pull together for the mutual interests at stake. There is some hope that this combination will be brought about. The meeting at Calcutta to which reference has been made was that of the Indigo Improvement Syndicate and there Mr. Jules Karpeles was able to congratulate the gathering on the fact that sellers and buyers were meeting round one table for their common interests. They were joining hands and purses, he said, to make a stand against the synthetic indigo. The Indigo Improvement Syndicate whose work at Dulsing has been mainly experimental is now about to give way to the Agricultural Manuring Company who will apply the results of previous trials of scientific manuring to a much larger area of land than was formerly planted by the Syndicate. The credit for discoveries and improvements which promise to have an important effect in raising the fortunes of the industry is due to Mr. Rawson and to Messrs. Coventry and Hancock. The results which have been obtained will be made available for application by European and native planters all over India, for thus only can greater crops be obtained. Mr. Karpeles and Mr. Rawson agree in emphasising the necessity of large crops to meet the demand which, the former says, is bound to increase with the lower values. So far, therefore, from planters ceasing to cultivate indigo, as they were recently recommended, the growth of it should be extended and, in the opinion of Mr. Karpeles, should not be limited to Berar, which, he says, can hardly produce enough.

THE BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION.

DURING the proceedings of the Famine Commission a Nagpur landowner, in his evidence, held that the ryots would not undertake the work of sinking wells unless Government promised never to advance the assessment because of the improvement to the holding thus effected, and if this were done the landlords would undoubtedly invest money in digging wells. If this is the actual feeling of the tenants the attitude they assume on the question is extraordinary. They realise the benefit of possessing wells, but unless the landlord advances the capital they refuse to perform the work. If the private owner invests his capital it is an absolute certainty that he will advance the tenant's rent, and as a rule the Indian landlord is not content with 5 per cent. Ont be other hand, if the necessary capital were advanced by Government they would probably be content with two and a half per cent. on the investment If argument were needed to convince people of the advantages of irrigation and wells, it is only necessary for them to read the reports on irrigation in the Punjab, where the demand for water is ever-increasing and beyond the power of the authorities to supply. The area under irrigation in the Swat river canal section was the largest on record, and the operations resulted in a profit of nine and a half per cent. on the capital invested. The profit is an advance of one per cent. on the surplus in the former year, and this is due to the enlarged number of agriculturists taking water. The scheme for canalizing the Chantung Nallah of the Western Jumna canal was completed during the year, and important bridging work was also advanced. The acreage under kharif was up to the average, but there was a falling away in rabi crops owing to low supplies in the river, which prevented Government meeting the demand. The number of villages obtaining the benefits of irrigation has increased very largely since 1895-96 when the area irrigated was practically the same as now. In the former period, during the kharif crops, 838 villages received water, and 1028 during the rabi season, the figures for the past year being 1230 and 1245 respectively. Great progress was made on the Bari Doab Canal, many new channels being opened and completed, and others in course of construction. The great increase in the capacity of this canal has led to further extensions of the distributory system especially among the kharif lands, and it is thought possible to make the water available for further extensions even in the rabi. Irrigation on the Sirkind Canal during the kharif, both on the British and Native States branches, is the largest on record, while there was also a large increase in navigation owing to the low fares consequent on competition among boat contractors. The profit earned amounted to nearly 9 per cent on the capital outlay. The area and percentage of barley was exceptionally large, and was sown at the expense of wheat, as the cultivators had been advised to do so in anticipation of the low rabi supply, a forethought which reflects the highest credit on the administration. The increase in the acreage watered by the Chenab Canal is remarkable—1,353,223 acres as compared with an average of 762,661 for the previous three years. This result is due largely to the development of the Gugera branch, and also to careful and economical distribution during a time of very keen demand. Considerable progress was made in extention on the Jhelum Canal owing to large numbers of famine workers being engaged. The low level of the river Sutlej and the absence of the usual floods in August and September mililated against the usefulness of the Lower Sohag and Para Canal, and the profits earned decreased to the extent of 2 per cent. The area matured on the Sidhani Canal is the smallest on record. The decrease is entirely due to the early failure of the river supply and of the monsoon rains which led to a great loss in kharif crops and to a very restricted area of rabi being sown. The expenses resulted in a loss of over four and a half per cent, while to the cultivators, especially to those growing cotton, the loss is particularly severe.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THE death of Mr. Justice Ranade is a loss not merely to his own community, but to Bombay where yesterday's announcement was received with sincere regret. Mr. Ranade's career was one of exceptional usefulness and his reputation spotless. To-day many will recall the words Mr. Ranade made use of at the memorial meeting held at the Town Hall shortly after the death of his predecessor Mr. Telang: "Our situation is complex, for it is not only in one department, but in all the varied activities of our life, social, religious, political and industrial that a conflict between two sets of circumstances hems us in, and we have to tread the path of duty every moment, balancing one set of valid obligations against others equally imperative, with a determination to walk straight but not so as to tread upon the toes of others. Mr. Telang lived under the protecting shadow of father and mother, and he typified us all in this respect. We belong to a community which, notwithstanding the reverses that have befallen it, feels with the Jews, that we are a chosen race with a noble past and a noble future still in store for us, meant for great ends in God's Providence. This self-respect we may not forego, and will not forego. It is the salt which saves us from being like the other stagnant and backward races, wiped out of existence." It may be said of Mr. Ranade, as he said of Mr. Telang, that the moral interest of his career lay in the fact that he represented in his own person the best ideal of character that the imperative necessities of the Hindu's situation require and predetermine. This was the charm which endeared him to his country and made men of every race and creed feel proud of him. In that speech Mr. Ranade explained the guiding principles of his own career as well as of his predecessor and none can gainsay that he lived up to them. The bare record of his services testifies to the success of his life's work. But it is impossible to assess the extent of its influence on his caste-fellows and the people of this country. He was an earnest reformer though an orthodox Brahmin, and as a political economist was the soundest of native thinkers. It is well known, said he, in his recently published "Essays on Indian Economics," "that on many of these points the views held by the representatives of Indian public opinion are not always in full accord with those which find favour with the most popular English sentiments on these subjects." This divergence of views made it the more important that the presentment of Indian thought "should be made by one who has studied both sides of the question with a conscientious desire to arrive at the truth.' Mr. Ranade came more nearly than any other political economist in reconciling the two. The work to which we have alluded was said to represent the first instalment of the writings and speeches of Mr. Ranade, which his friends long desired to see in a collected form. There is reason to believe that much of these is either in the press or ready for it, and that Mr. Ranade has thus left to his fellow countrymen a rich legacy for their guidance and encouragement. He was a scholar, a man of splendid intellect, who, not satisfied with his labours as a judge of the High Court, gave all his leisure to literary study, and the writing of learned and interesting works.

ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS AND THE KASAULI INSTITUTE

FOR reasons best known to themselves the Indian Anti-vivisection Society of Bombay addressed a representation on the subject of the Kasauli Pasteur Institute to the Government of India direct, ignoring both the local Government and the Press. Their explanation was that the matter did not concern the local Government. But certain formalities are prescribed and should have been complied with as a matter of etiquette if not of duty. The neglect of little courtesies of the kind is a mistake and will do harm rather than good. The purport of the letter is but to sound the praises of the Buisson Bath treatment to the detriment of the Pasteur system. The belief that the latter involves cruelty to animals is the cause of the society's agitation. But the Government told them long ago that Buisson Baths have been tried at Government medical institutions and that the medical officers responsible for conducting the experiments with them declared that not a single case came under their observation in which treatment by these baths could be shown to have been successful. This does not satisfy the society and at the risk of loss of life among human beings they ask for further experiments. It is not just in their opinion that the lower animals should be sacrificed for the prevention of human suffering and the preservation of men's lives. The society denies that in the Bombay hospitals the baths were given a fair or even a formal trial and "in the interests of science" the society suggests to Government the advisability of publishing the particulars of the experiments with the baths which were conducted by Medical officers as well as the reports made by them on the subject. Much has been made elsewhere of the fact that there is no Pasteur institute in England. London is nearer Paris than Bombay is, and to get there is as easy a matter as a trip from Bombay to Ahmedabad by mixed train. But hydrophobia has been practically stamped out of England by means which could not possibly be applied in this country—the imposition of a tax on dogs by license, the enforcement of muzzling orders, the prohibition of import and the destruction of all stray or homeless dogs. What would be the result of a Government order for the destruction of ownerless dogs? Every dog would have a collar bearing the name of some adoptive parent who would deem it scored to his credit in heaven that he had hoodwinked the Sircar in this particular matter. And the lot of the policeman would be harder than it proverbially is if in his zeal he destroyed half a dozen mangy pariahs. The police cannot procure the destruction of dogs in Bombay—except thoroughly domesticated and inoffensive animals—how much less successful would they be in the mofussil? There be excitement more intense than that in connection with the Kasauli institute.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday 12th day February, at 12 noon.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to appoint the Acting Advocate General, Bombay, Mr. Basil Scott, and Mr. E. Giles to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

It is notified with reference to Government Notification dated the 4th December 1900, that the British Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar, has intimated to this Government that the order issued by the Portuguese authorities with respect to the landing of Asiatics in the Colony of Mozambique does not apply to British Indians of respectable character and position who can produce a certificate signed by a British official and countersigned by a Portuguese Consular officer as to their standing and occupation.

CAPTAIN W. H. WOLFF, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, has resigned his commission.

MAJOR M. H. W. HAYWARD has been appointed to command the Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

MR. J. K. WILLIAMS, Assistant Engineer, on return from leave is posted to the Karachi Canals District.

MR. CHARLES D. BELL and Mr. R. W. Murphy have been posted to the Public Works Department, Bombay.

SECOND LIEUTENANT C. C. KERNICK has been promoted Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and Mr. E. Yeo has been granted a commission.

ABOUT Rs. 35,000 is the estimated extra expenditure which will be incurred during the current year in connection with the Commission now considering questions connected with horse and mule breeding in India.

PLAGUE has been declared in the village of Chak Kalan in the Jullundur district. The village has a population of 1,206. The disease has also appeared in the village of Pind Brahmanan in the Gurdaspur district, a small place with 352 inhabitants.

THE public health of the Lahore district continues to improve, the death-rate for the week ending the 29th December having fallen to 96 per 1,000 of population. But the normal death-rate for this period of the year is 44 per 1,000 of population.

THE succession of Maharaja Bhupendur Singh to the Patiala guddi has been recognised by Government. A Council of Regency has been appointed to conduct the administration during the minority of the young Chief, who is only nine years of age. The Council will consist of old officials of the State. Sardar Gurmukh Singh will be President, and his colleagues will be Khalifa Saiyyid Muhammad Husain and Lala Bhagwan Das.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 15 was 1192, giving a death-rate of 74·16 per annum per thousand as against 136·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 89·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 115 died from fevers; 328, plague; 4, small-pox; 5, cholera; 4, leprosy; 133, phthisis; 69, disease of the nervous system; 172, affections of the respiratory organs; 66, diarrhœa; 38, dysentry; 20, still-born; 103, old age and debility; 24, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 32; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 660; Hindu low caste, 119; Musaman, 256; Parsee, 30; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 4; other and unknown castes 3. The total number of births was 224 as against 247 the corresponding period of last year, and 238 the average over the past five years.

AN ENGLISH LADY'S STORIES OF THE WAR.*

MRS. BAGOT'S "Shadows of the War" will be read long after nine-tenths of the works that have appeared on the subject are dead and forgotton. Mrs. Bagot has not been in any battles; yet her readers will gather from her graphically written, effortless pages a truer and more comprehensive notion of what war means than most of the correspondents have given them. As a home reviewer says, you might imagine, from the professional narrator's choice of subjects, that war meant no more than marches, countermarches, and battles. Such scenes and incidents as Mrs. Bagot describes are the corrective to this narrow conception. Though, as the work of a lady nurse at Boudebosch (near Capetown), and on the march up country, and at Bloemfontein, the volume is mainly concerned with the "shadows of the war," the shadows are often relieved by gleams of sunshine. The introductory pages give one a vivid notion of the stir and the animation of the landing and starting from Capetown, of the tension of feeling there between Dutch and English when news of the great disasters came in—and when it became known that a rising had taken place in the north of the Colony.

Our authoress paid a visit to the camp where General Cronje and his brave comrades were interned after their surrender at Paardeberg and their transference to Capetown.

> Was ever so wonderful a scene? Was it a dream? These surely were not the men one had read about—men who until now had baffled us at every turn, who had outwitted our great generals in technical knowledge, whose guns were more up to date than our own, who could handle their weapons better than we—men perhaps whose discipline was of a very different order, with no semblance of drill, but who had proved themselves the finest soldiers ours had ever fought within the last fifty years! Was this incongruous crowd, this curious throng of tramps and gipsies and vagabonds, as they seemed, an important offshoot of that indomitable army who had dodged and surprised and smitten—ay, and bruised us these many times within recent months?
>
> Aged men were here, and men stout and unwieldly, boys too, some so small and light, others lanky and overgrown; and there were Frenchmen and Germans and Austrians and Irishmen even—our own flesh and blood! bold as brass and unabashed, pleased and satisfied to be seen amongst the enemies of England.
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> But look again, glance longer, and a little closer and what do you see? Amid this seething rabble of nondescripts, whose superficial peculiarities only catch your attention at first sight, you will find many, many others of a different stamp. These men are big and broad-shouldered, tough and strong and active in build, the very embodiment of workmanlike soldiers for this peculiar country. They have set determined mouths, unyielding and unsmiling faces, sullen eyes that do not flinch; and if you can take in their whole exterior it will tell you better than any history book the why and wherefore of this unending war. These are the burghers of the Free State and Transvaal, whose faces seem to say, "We may be annihilated in time, but we shall never be subdued so long as we have breath in our bodies."

The theory that the burghers have been encouraged by misrepresentation to persevere in the struggle is dismissed by the authoress—who is anything but pro-Boerite. The burghers "were led by a stronger spirit, namely, their own independent will, inherited from their forefathers; its stubborn, inflexible, obdurate nature is reflected in every line of their body, in every characteristic of their face. We have only to remind ourselves of England's history in the past to see that the spirit of Van Tromp and De Ruyter still lives, and is answerable for the unyielding tenacity of our antagonists." "The refugee" was next to the soldier, the most prominent figure in Capetown—not the poor refugee, however, but the rich refugee, "the successful employer, the mine owner," who "went about after the fashion of an English sportsman in a foreign town with an air of inquiry and suspicion, hanging about [illegible] time, thoroughly out of his element." The Dutch refugees were then in the majority. "Their children looked pampered, and their wives were lavishly dressed." The very atmosphere of the Dutch refugees "betokened wealth." Without doing anything especially annoying, their very existence grated on and irritated one beyond measure; one thought they looked triumphant, and one longed to humble them." The authoress, who is the pink of candour, promptly admits the unrighteousness of this feeling against the Dutch refugees, who, after all, were British subjects—though, according to the adage that blood is thicker than water, they may secretly have sympathised with the people of their race in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. "Ah, it was the war spirit that possessed us, the spirit that even now possesses Frenchman and Prussian, Russian and Turk alike. It was this wicked spirit in oneself that made it easier to realise the antipathy of the Dutchman to one's own race." Mrs. Bagot, as hospital nurse, soon saw in the soft-nosed bullets' ravages a still worse exemplification of war's savagery. As it is, or should be, a general's purpose, not to torture, nor even to kill, his enemy, but only to destroy his fighting power, the use of the soft-nosed bullet should be prohibited by agreement between all civilized States. Many are Mrs. Bagot's stories of the marvellous and rapid cures effected by surgery with the help of pure air and the Rontgen ray. Among her incidents of battles are some that were related by a private of the Seaforths, who, while he lay wounded at Magersfontein, watched the sights round about him.

> The Boer officer, who was observed by others that day picking out our officers, was for some time within a few yards of him. Fraser saw no less than five officers fall to his unerring aim, and so long as they showed the slightest signs of life, he continued to fire at them. In the intervals the Boer marksman walked perfectly leisurely about, pipe in mouth, then stopped again, knocked out the ashes of his pipe, picked out another victim, and aimed long and deliberately at him. With the rank and file he did not concern himself at all, he only shot at our officers. He seemed to feel no fear at all. A Lyddite shell fell just a little way behind him and burst. He turned his head and calmly watched it, then moved on with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders. Fraser thought he must be a German; he was smartly dressed in long boots and breeches, his coat was off, and he wore a silk shirt with diamonds gleaming in his sleeve links.
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> Soldiers who received "the Queen's chocolate" sent it by post to England, in order that "everyone at home should have a taste of it."
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> All of the soldiers at the Front could hardly be expected to get theirs sent home; the consequence was that afterwards more than one man was found lying dead with his Queen's chocolate in his pocket, and one soldier from Spion Kop brought down a box that he had found in the pocket of a dead Boer.

Among the many pleasing passages of the volume are some descriptions of the "gentleman private's" characteristics, and the peculiarities of the young soldier from the towns—perhaps from the slums—whose only chance in life was to take "the Queen's shilling." What in these young Tommies might have been taken for rudeness was often nothing but shyness—that under the influence of a sympathetic talker would give place to frank, natural, perhaps tragical disclosures of home life. Here is "a gentleman ranker":

> We had noticed one very light-hearted fellow-passenger, flashily dressed, regardless of cost; he shed an aroma of white-rose scent wherever he went; his fingers were glistening with rings, and his hat was fastened up on one side with a jewelled pin. He had been a great organizer of amusements on the voyage; in plays, tableaux, and at dances he was always to the fore, and yet one felt instinctively that the gaiety of the man was unreal, and that he was only going out to the war because he had made such a failure of his life. Since then we had not set eyes on him and it appears that directly he landed he went off and enlisted in Robert's Horse.

Mrs. Bagot heard this gentleman ranker, when down with enteric fever, and nearing his end, mutter incoherent scraps of conversation all about his past associations and gay life:

> "Gentlemen rankers are not all of this type. There are many who have merely failed to pass the severe Army tests, or are unable to afford the outfit an officer's status requires of them. This is especially the case in the cavalry. They prefer working up through the ranks to adopting anything but a military career, and the intense love for their profession only enhances their value.

Mrs. Bagot's opinion of the Colonial soldiers is a very high one. They are "well educated and well informed, taking a keen and liberal interest in everything that concerns the Empire they belong to. The Colonials came out to the war feeling they had prestige to gain as soldiers, and they were determined to gain it." A short passage, describing the advance from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, will give the reader some notion of the exhaustion which their tremendous marches had brought upon Lord Roberts's men. It will be remembered that the army had a long rest at Bloemfontein.

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* "Shadows of the War." By Dosia Bagot. (Arnold.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET CROSSES THE VAAL RIVER.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

De Wet has crossed the Vaal River and joined the Transvaal Commandoes.

BOER LOSSES.

The losses of the Boers in retreating from Kaalfontein on Saturday were heavy, and it is estimated they had sixty killed and wounded.

PRECAUTIONS AT PRETORIA.

The Pretoria Government has prohibited civilians from wearing khaki owing to the frequent cases of Boers deceiving sentries.

THE CAPE INVASION.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

It is stated that the Boers are at Aberdeen, forty miles south of Graaffreinet.

A Boer Commando has looted Sutherland and cut the Telegraph and retired northwards.

THE VOLUNTEER FOR THE CAPE.

The appeal to Volunteers is limited to regiments represented at the front.

Applications for enlistment in the South African constabulary are pouring in to the Canadian Militia department and many who have retured from the war are re-enlisting.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

Movements are on foot both in England and America to ascertain the truth of the alleged atrocities by the international troops in China.

THE RISING IN GAMBIA.

There has been renewed fighting in Gambia but no details have been received.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the outward mails of the 11th instant left here at 7 a.m to-day.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE COLLECTOR OF SATARA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SATARA, JAN. 17.

Our popular Collector Mr. Dodgson, died suddenly at Magani, yesterday, when on tour. His body was brought here this morning. The burial took place here this evening. All the civil and military officers in the station, the sub-Judges, Judges, pleaders and High school teachers, Municipal Commissioners and members of the Union Club attended. All the influential Hindu, Parsi and Mahomedan and Christian gentlemen were present. A large concourse of people followed the cortege. Wreaths were sent by members of the bar, the Union Club and the Municipality. All courts, offices, schools, the Union Club and shops were closed.

The bad news of Mr. Justice Ranade's death was received here at two o'clock and cast additional gloom over the city. The loss of both the deceased is universally mourned.

KARAD, JAN. 17.

A meeting was held here in the Karad Bhakta Samaj Hal', this evening, under the presidency of Mr. Narayen Ramchandra Bhagwat, Municipal Commissioner, to express deep regret at the sudden and premature demise of our popular and kind Collector, Mr. C. G. Dodgson, I.C.S., yesterday, at Magni. Dr. Ramrao Shamrao, Messrs. Balaji Narayen Babjure and Agarker made very touching speeches regarding the deceased gentleman, who took great pains to relieve people during the late calamities of plague and famine. A resolution to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Dodgson was passed. Special prayers invoking peace for the soul of the deceased terminated the proceedings.

THE WAZIRI RAIDERS STILL ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The Waziri raiders continue active. On the night of the 14th the Powindah post of Zarmelum was entered by a gang who carried off two rifles and other property. On the 15th inst., the telegraph line between Moghal Kot and Kajwir Kach was cut in eleven places and some wire carried off.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 16.

The Right Reverend Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, accompanied by Father Gyr, Superior of the Mission in Guzerat, arrived here this evening from Anand. Several Roman Catholic gentlemen were present at the station. His Grace, accompanied by Father Einsiedler, Pastor, drove to the church, where a large congregation gave him a hearty reception. The chapel was decorated with flags, and the police band was present. After a solemn prayer, Mr. DeSouza, Additional Sessions Judge, read an address, in reply to which his Grace thanked the congregation, and touched upon the necessity of Sisters of the Cross in this city.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Portland left this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 17,

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Coromandel arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Sunday next.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. India, from Trieste, left Karachi for Calcutta on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay *via* Karachi on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 24th instant,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	29 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERE was an increase of 4,591 persons in receipt of famine relief during last week due to an increase of over 7,000 persons on relief in Bombay. By way of contrast it is satisfactory to notice that the Central Provinces practically disappears from the list, a reduction of 3,411 leaving only 21 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief. The total number in receipt of relief in India was 230,976.

A CASE which has excited much talk in Rohilkund was launched on its legal way on the 11th instant in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Moradabad, Mr. J. C. Faunthorpe. The complainant is the Minister of Rampur, and he charges one Amba Pershad, the editor of a local newspaper, with defamation and criminal intimidation under sections 500 and 506, I. P. C. After the formal preliminary proceedings the case was adjourned to the 24th instant, when it will come on for hearing at Moradabad.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, JAN. 17.

At to-day's sitting of the Commission the honorable Mr. St. Clair, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, gave evidence regarding the constitution of the P. W. Circles and charges. The first note of warning was sounded in August. Examined *re* tasks and wages he said that death-rate was considerably lower than usual. Labourers remained in good condition though earning 20 per cent less than the full wages.

Pointing to the fact that the wages were too high Colonel Scott, retired, of the Indian Medical Service, said that the epidemic season was heaviest in May, June, July and August. There was a very large mortality amongst children. Excessive mortality prevailed in Nimab, Betul, Chindwara, Chanda and Sambalpur owing to the immigration of outsiders who come in very bad condition. The water-supply was a contributory cause and flies have also had to do something with it.

A malguzar being examined said that no system of joint responsiblity for money borrowed existed. The proposal to give takavi for buying cattle and digging wells was a good one.

Carey, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Craddock, Acting Chief Secretary to the local Government, in their examination said details were just finished as regards the system of recording revenue. The average food crop of any area would be greater than the new food crop. The rent on gross produce ranges from 5 to 15 per cent for the province as a whole. The Government revenue falls at 5 per cent. on the outturn where incidence of revenue was greatest and the stress of famine was least felt. The incidence of revenue had no connection with famine. Whenever there is reason to think there is permanent deterioration enquiries will be made with a view to reduction of revenue. Securities for mutual help for raising money in order to improve land might be tried, but no hopes were entertained of their being a success.

Mr. Furdoonjee, Deputy Commissioner, Akola, said that no permanent bad effects had been left, but the district would take some time to recover itself. The East Indian Railway's shortness of rolling stock interfered with the importation of grain.

Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of the Berars, said the district, faced the famine with very good resources which, however, were soon exhausted. He attributed the increase in gratuitous relief to the cession of private charity and the opening of kitchens. In May 70 per cent. of the inmates of kitchens were children. As a rule workers only earned the minimum of wages. Cholera was generally stamped out by changing camps and disinfecting the water supply. Weavers should be afforded relief in their own craft.

Captain Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, Buldana, in his evidence said he did not think the code wages should be reduced.

Mr. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, explained the work done for the relief of aboriginal tribes and said that he was complimented by his Honour, the Commissioner, Central Provinces, on the valuable works undertaken.

BOMBAY HUNT.

I AM glad to be able to report a really satisfactory morning's sport after the disappointment of the last four meets. Hounds met at Rifle Butts yesterday morning, and a field of 35, in which four fair members may be included, turned out to meet the beauties. It was a brisk cold morning, a pleasant change after last Sunday. Shortly after the arrival of the train from Bombay we moved off, and the hounds got on to the line of a jack in a nullah on the outskirts of the melon ground, and we went straight for a bit keeping in the open in front of the camp. A white horse which was being led to Sahar for the second meet must have turned the varmint, for we swung round left handed, skirting the rocks and quarries close to the Camp, and made a complete circle passing over our original starting ground. He led us over the big cart track which leads to Kaleena over some nice cactus fences out to the flats on the shores of the creek. He rattled us along at a tremendous pace and the going was very open, but all too soon, we reached the bog land which abounds there. Most of the field decided to save their horses, but we were able to have a good view. The jack was only a short distance ahead of his pursuers and it was a pretty sight to see them course him across a small sheet of water and they ran into him close by a hayrick. It was still early and hounds were recalled with all possible speed and trotted back to Sahar. About 7 o'clock we started our second run which proved to be one of the best runs this season, the pace was fast throughout, and the going good. A jack was found in the well-known cover, to the left of the pipe-line. Going left handed over a delightful line of country with large bund jumping and plenty of cactus, he made a big sweep on to the Andheri Marole road. There were two nice little stone walls to negotiate before we were able to get on to the road, across the road, and out into the open the other side. We came out close by Marole church and hounds climbed on to Marole hill. Such of the field as rode a right-handed course round the base of the hill, suddenly found themselves in a fix, as the wily one doubled back across the road and out towards the Backwater. For those left behind it was a long stern chase to catch up the fast disappearing hounds, but fortunately for them a slight check occured at a dry nullah, which gave them time to pick up the rest of the field. At a rattling good pace and giving tongue lustily the beauties took us to the Backwater, across it and over the nice piece of grass going on the far side. Across the Thana Coorla road, where our quarry was viewed going strong, he quikly crossed the road and was lost to view behind a cactus hedge. Hounds followed him and we went merrily on through several woods, we skirted a tank and over a very stony hill, along a lane and round a second hill, and as the varmint was swarming up the side of the hill the hounds pulled him down. We had had about 50 minutes fast going with hardly a check over nice country and plenty of jumping. We all turned homewards feeling well pleased with the morning's sport.

JORROCKS.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY TWA MEDAL.

THE final qualifying competition for the forty Twa Medal was played yesterday morning when Dr. MacDonald, Mr. H. R. Greaves, and Mr. M. Mnesker tied for first place. The conditions of the competition state that the player winning the greatest number of the qualifying competitions wins the medal, or if there are six different winners they play off to decide who shall become the ultimate winner. Mr. Osborne Marshall having won twice, the medal and pool becomes his, though the three players mentioned above will play off to determine who shall take half the sweep stakes of yesterday's competition. The best scores are as follows :—

Dr. Macdonald	scratch		1 up
Mr. Innesker	recs	1	1 up
Mr. H. Greaves	„	4	1 up
Mr. E. W. Noble	„	3	1 down
Captn. Hudson	„	7	1 down
Mr. C. M. Gray	scratch		2 down
Mr. C. F. Paul	recs	3	2 down
Mr. H. G. W. Meikle		1	2 down
Mr. E. E. Coombs	recs	5	3 down
Mr. M. Barr	„	3	3 down
Mr. S. S. Story	„	5	3 down
Mr. M. Fleischer	„	5	3 down

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate amounting to 23 lakhs for the construction of an extension of the Mayavaram-Matupet Railway, from Matupet to Arantanghi, a distance of 45 miles.

A CURIOUS case, according to the latest report on the Persian Gulf Political Agency, has arisen on the Oman Coast in consequence of the discovery of a pearl of great value in one of the pearl banks near Kumzar. It appears that it was sold by the finders for much less than it realized subsequently, and important questions of Mohamedan and local commercial law have been raised in consequence. The Sultan of Muskat and several of the Arab Sheikhs are interested in the matter, which seemed likely at one time to give rise to serious complications, and is, in fact, apparently not yet settled.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

FRENCH JOURNALISM.

PARIS, DEC. 28.

M. ZOLA has said his last word on the Dreyfus case in a final letter to the "Aurore" on the "wicked and outrageous amnesty." What he says on the Amnesty Bill is, of course, powerfully said; and his warning that the Government of France is proclaiming peace where there is no peace, is already justified by the recrudescence of noisy agitation on the "Affaire." But to sympathisers in this country the most interesting thing in his letter will be his conclusion that he has done his duty in the Dreyfus case, and he "will now go back to his books." So much has been sacrificed to the Dreyfus scandal that it is a relief to hear that M. Zola will no longer allow himself to be made one of its victims. He can with a clear conscience reflect that the chief victim has been rescued from a living death by his energy and eloquence and self-sacrifice. His books have not been to everyone's liking in this country, but in so far as that has been due to prejudice against him he ought now to be assured of a bias the other way, for the most generous construction will naturally be put on all he writes. In so far as it has been due to his own faults in the choice of topics, it will be interesting to note the effect of the moral struggle he has undergone on the literature he will now produce.

A hundred years ago France stood incontestably at the head of the nations of the world. Since then the primacy has passed to others, and to France can hardly be accorded a higher place than fifth among the Great Powers. Is the new century destined to restore to France her former position? We will leave Great Britain out of the count. But to most people it looks as if the primacy of France had passed away beyond recall. She is surpassed in population by Germany, in industrial resources by the United States, in present influence and future possibilities by Russia. It is not easy to see how France can recover the ground lost to these nations. But that is not the opinion of a prominent French Minister, General Andre. He has had submitted to him, he announces, an invention "calculated to place France at the head of the nations of the world." The announcement is certainly calculated to excite the curiosity of the world. Has France ever fertile in ideas discovered some new secret for arresting the decay in population? or for inspiring the national life with restless enterprise and increased energy? or for insuring a due supply of men of over-mastering genius? The secret is General Andre's. But it is a curious commentary on the notions of the day that the French Minister should be understood to refer to "a new discovery by M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite." What a satire on civilization, that the headship of the nations of the world should be claimed or expected in virtue of some more secret or deadly engine of destruction! It is true that the victory of Prussia over Austria in 1866 was to some extent due to the needle-gun and it is said that it was on the Mauser that Mr. Kruger relied to defeat the superior numbers of the British. But these things, in any rational philosophy of history are accidents or symptoms, not real causes. National character and natural resources are the true sources of national greatness.

Is the planet Mars inhabited? If so, what manner of men dwell there? And shall we ever be able to enter into intelligible communication with them? If there were any prospect of answering these often asked questions, they would rapidly assume an interest and importance of quite incomparable magnitude. The discovery that our solar system includes another planet besides this earth, with a population even distantly akin to our own, would effect a startling revolution in our ideas, and awaken quite a painful curiosity to know something of the nature and history of these cosmic neighbours of ours. We suppose there is scarcely a moment when Mars is not under telescopic observation from our planet. We may therefore be sure that no visible phenomenon upon our neighbour will pass without due notice and record. It is now reported that a singular appearance has been noticed on the planet from a number of widely distant observatories. The phenomena is said to have been first observed in Arizona, whence it was signalled to Kiel. From Kiel the notice was sent to Paris, and M. Douglas has described what he saw when observing a Martian sea known as the Icarian. A series of bright lights suddenly appeared on a straight line extending for several hundred kilometres. These fires we read burned without interruption for an hour and ten minutes and then suddenly disappeared. M. de Fonvielle a well-known French astronomer thinks the rectilinear arrangement of the fires can only have been by design and that they may have been intended as a signal to the earth. It is therefore our duty, thinks M. de Fonvielle, that we should endeavour to transmit a corresponding signal and try to establish some sort of alphabet of communication. All this, of course, is extremely vague and fanciful, but no one can fail to be intensely interested even in the remotest possibility that we may have fellow-creatures in the star which seems to thrill so appealingly to us from the depths of space.

M. Clemenceau, who did so much in his former journal, "L'Aurore," for the cause of justice in the case of Captain Dreyfus, is again coming to the front. He retired from the editorship of the "Aurore," which is a daily paper, about a year and a half ago. Now he proposes to bring out a weekly paper, called "Le Bloc." The meaning of the title is, that you must take the Republic or leave it, have it with its faults or not have it at all. "The Hog" would be an idiomatic, if rather uncouth, translation. M. Clemenceau has certainly not spared the Republic. He lashed it, or its abuses, pitilessly in the "Aurore." He was not much kinder to them in his first venture, "La Justice." But at the same time he prefers the Republic to any other form of Government, and therefore he makes the best of it. He is one of the most courageous and outspoken journalists in France, besides being the master of an excellent style. He also speaks and writes English with perfect correctness and ease. No man is better qualified for the task of interpreting the two countries to each other, for he has many English friends, and understands, without always adopting, the English point of view. "Le Bloc" is to be entirely written by M. Clemenceau himself, as "La Lanterne" was by M. Rochefort. But M. Rochefort, clever as he is, has lost all influence by the wild extravagance of his indiscriminate vituperation. M. Clemenceau is sure of readers who will appreciate his arguments and be more or less guided by his opinions. A Radical, in some respects a Socialist, M. Clemenceau is, before all things, like Gambetta, an enemy of priestcraft Perhaps he went too far in attributing the condemnation of Captain Dreyfus and the other scandals of the General Staff, to Jesuitical intrigue. But even if he exaggerated, he did not invent. There was quite enough truth in what he said to make it very uncomfortable reading for those numerous Catholics in France who did not go mad over "the affair." Every-one interested in the best journalism of Europe will wish M. Clemenceau success in his new undertaking.

Sir Robert Hart, in a letter to the correspondent of the "Temps," points out the difficulties of collecting a too heavy indemnity from China, and counsels a speedy settlement as the essential condition of peace. The same argument may be studied with much more that is as interesting as it is important in an article which Sir Robert Hart has written for "The Fortnightly Review." "Punishment first, negotiation afterwards, is obviously not pleasing to Sir Robert Hart, for it delays the necessary return to a settled state of affairs. There is one passage in Sir Robert Hart's article which every fair-minded man will read with pain. It describes gross misconduct on the part of some of the forces of the Powers. "Even some missionaries" he says "took such a leading part in spoiling the Egyptians, for the greater glory of God that a bystander was heard to say, 'For a century to some Chinese converts will consider looting and vengeance Christian virtues. It should be humiliating to Europe to learn that Sir Robert Hart is obliged to give the Japanese the credit for best administration, and for keeping their hands off the people, inspiring confidence and making life liveable to the inhabitants of Peking.

Tramway accidents continue to be numerous in Paris. A crop of five was reported on Saturday. In some cases the trams run out of electric motive power and refuse to start, in others horses are knocked ove by treading in the rails and receiving the discharge and the recent stringent regulations have not sufficed to prevent collisions. The competition of all these lines, and of the Metropolitan (which, by the way, resembles the London tube in being hideously over-crowded twice a day and running light the rest of the time) has spurred the bus companies to raise their speed. In the narrow tortuous and yet crowded streets which surround the Bourse, these lumbering vehicles thunder along with terrifying momentum. Fortunately, the drivers are skilled, and their horses endowed with a proper equine intelligence so that accidents to omnibuses are not so frequent as the timid might apprehend, and the brakes used are so powerful that the wheels can be instantaneously skidded, and the omnibus, with its load of over thirty passengers brought to rest in an incredibly short space.

A French gentleman, interested in universites populaires, which are the nearest approach that Paris makes to the university settlements in London, has visited the latter establishments. His reflections, as quoted by the Head of Cambridge House, are interesting. The English method, he says, is preferable to the French. The every-day intercourse of working people and the highly educated seems bound to yield better results than those of lectures given by men whom the audiences either know little or not at all, and who disappear from among them a few moments after ceasing to speak. Moreover, the residence of university men among the poor, as in England, influences all with whom they come in contact, whereas the lecture only acts upon minds already prepared. In short, our university settlements surpass the universites populaires by using a far greater variety of means, by coming in contact with a much larger body of the poor, and by adding example to instruction.

Sixty children of attendants and servants of the Elysee were entertained there at a Christmas party. Madame Loubet, who gave them toys last Christmas, was anxious this year to give them useful presents. She inquired of several parents what they would like for their children, but they were too overcome it appears, to reply. Madame Loubet then instructed a non-commissioned officer, who acts at the Elysee as a sort of confidential messenger, to question every parent as to his child's taste. It then appeared that every boy wanted a box of mathematical instruments, and every girl a needle case. Whether this wish was spontaneous or, as is more likely, suggested by the non-commissioned officer, it was gratified. The children have asked leave to pay their thanks and respects to Madame Loubet, and will be received one day this week.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Captain G. J. Baugh, R. I. M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 14th instant, with 2nd Oxfords L. I., comprising of 8 officers, 343 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 women, 6 children, 50 public and private followers, 6 horses and 5 boxes of ammunition. She also brought details, consisting of 3 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 woman, 6 children and 17 followers. The following is the list of officers on board :—Captain C. C. Pearson, 2nd Oxford L. I., Captain H. F. Darell Brown, 2nd Oxford L. I., Captain E. C. R. Clayton, 2nd Oxford L. I. Lieut. H. Nisbet, 2nd Oxford L. I. 2nd Lieut. J. T. Weatherby, 2nd Oxford L. I. 2nd Lieut. C. J. Mitchell, 2nd Oxford L. I. 2nd Lieut. A. C. D. Thorne, 2nd Oxford L. I. 2nd Lieut. R. H. Shaw, 2nd Oxford L. I. Acting Surgeant Major Smith, wife and 2 children, 2nd Oxford, L. I., Lieut. R. C. Warren, Light Infantry, Lieut. Fonseca wife and 6 children 1st Cheshire Regiment S. M. Department. Lieut. G. H. Newcombe, 3rd Bombay Infantry, Lieut. H. Meynell, Suffolk Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Brown, Sub-Medical Department.

DEATH OF GENERAL LA TOUCHE.

THE death is announced of Lieutenant-General Cecil D'Urban La Touche, who joined the Indian Army more than 50 years ago. He served in the Persian War of 1856 and 1857 and the attack on Reshire, the capture of Bushire, destruction of the Magazines at Chakota, the action at Borazjoon, and the battle of Khooshab, and during the Mutiny was with the Satpoora Field Force at the action of Dubba Bowrie, and later in the operations against Tantia Topee. He also took part in the defence of Kandahar during the Afghan War, commanding a sortie on Khairabad, and was also present at the sortie of Deh-Khoga and the battle of Kandahar, his services being mentioned in despatches.

INDIAN NATIVES AT GIBRALTAR.

REGULATIONS have been lately introduced into Gibraltar, says a Prees Note, which aply to natives of India residing or proposing to reside there, as well as to all other British subjects, who are neither natives of Gibraltar not employed in Her Majesty's service there.

By an Order in Council, dated Windsor, the 29th June 1900 the provisions of "The Aliens Order in Council, 1885", are extended, subject to such rules as His Excellency the Governor may make, to British subjects not being natives of Gibraltar, not employed there in Her Majesty's service. The rules made by the Governor in pursuance of this power require such British subjects in Gibraltar to apply for Police registration, and for permission to reside. In particular no clerk or servant is permitted to land for purpose of residence until his employer has entered into a bond to pay the expenses of repatriation upon the permit being cancelled or becoming void, These regulations, while applying to British subjects in general, will prevent any native of India from being taken to Gibraltar as a servant or attendant except on the condition that the employer executes a bond of the above nature.

THE NEEDS OF SHERA.

A SPECIAL APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I wish to appeal to the generosity of native gentlemen especially, on behalf of some poor people of Shera, a village in the Panch Mahals District, north of Godhra. At the time of my visit to this village in July last when the famine was probably at its height a new well was being constructed by private agency for the use of people in the town owing to the paucity of water.

I learn on enquiry that the well is not yet completed for want of funds, and that the cost of completion will be Rs. 250. Will some of the philanthropic gentlemen in Bombay come forward and subscribe this sum? By doing so they will be performing an act of charity towards a body of villagers who have been very hard hit by famine and who are not likely for many years to come to have so recoverd from the effects of it as to be able to continue the work.

Subscriptions may kindly be sent to Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay (Shera well fund), who, when the full amount has been received will forward it to the Collector of the Panch Mahals for the benefit of the Shera villagers in the manner indicated above. In the event of the subscriptions, should any be sent, falling below Rs. 250, the money will be returned to the subscribers.—Yours, &c.,

January, 16. G. M. R.

AFTERNOON PARTY AT READY MONEY HOUSE.

SIR, Jehangir and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir gave a very enjoyable afternoon party yesterday at their mansion, "Ready money House," in honour of the Earl and Counters of Jersey. Special preparations had been made by the host and hostess for the comfort and convenience of the large number of quests invited to the function, which proved a brilliant one. Among those present were representative citizens of all nationalities, who were welcomed at the entrance by Sir Jehangir, and were cordially received at the top of the marble stair case by Lady Jehangir. Vocal and instrumental music was provided for the amusement of the guests, who heartily enjoyed the treat, and at a late hour in the evening, left "Ready money House," highly pleased with the hospitality of Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasjee Jehangir. A military Band was in attendance, which played a selection of music during the afternoon.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE TRUST OPERATIONS.

IN accordance with the arrangement previously made, his Excellency Lord Northcote and the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Jersey, accompanied by some of the members and officials of the City Improvement Trust, went round this morning and inspected the several bye-lanes and dark alleys in the 1st Nagpada, Bellasis Road, the area under the operations of the Trust. They also visited the four fine buildings on Agripada, Morland Road, erected by the Trust for occupation and which are now nearing completion. The Governor and the Earl of Jersey, accompanied by Captain Grieg arrived at 7-45 a. m. at Bellasis Road and alighted near Treacher and Co's. Establishment, where they were received by Mr. S. Rebsch, Chairman of the Trust, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, the Engineer, Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji, Special Collector and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary. Mr. Rebsch introduced those present to His Excellency and the Earl of Jersey. The party then walked down the Bellasis Road and entered Essa Khalifa's stables which the Board have recently bought for the purpose of laying down a street. Passing through the stables and the compound at the rear, they emerged into Peerkhan Lane. Here the Chairman explained to his Excellency the plan of operations to be carried out by the Board for the improvement of the area. The Governor was then conducted through several narrow streets, bye-lanes and gullies, some of which were only four feet wide with old, smoky houses and chawls on both sides, crowded by hundreds of people. The appearance of these narrow passages was not inviting at all, none the more attractive were the houses with dark and damp rooms and garrets. During the progress through the district, the chairman pointed out to his Excellency the insanitary houses, which are to be pulled down. The Governor and Lord Jersey made many inquiries during the tour, which lasted for about three-quarters of an hour. At the conclusion of the inspection the party came out on to the Bellasis Road, near Mustan Tank and returned to the starting point. They then drove *via* Byculla Club, down Morland Road to the buildings erected by the Trust on Agripada. These fine, well ventilated buildings, which will shortly be ready for occupation are supposed to accommodate about seven hundred people. Lord Northcote and Lord Jersey were conducted over the premises and they expressed themselves very pleased with the arrangements made for housing the poor. The party then dispersed.

ABKHARI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the Abkari Act :—

The object of this Bill is further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, No. V of 1878, so as to enable the Government to tax and regulate the traffic in hemp drugs in accordance with the recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission (1894), in so far as they have been approved by the Government of India. The general intention is to secure, as far as possible, complete control over the production and sale of hemp drugs and to tax them by the imposition of direct quantitative duties.

2. Taking the main provisions of this measure, it is proposed by sections 6 and 7 of the Bill to amend 14 of the Act and to insert a new section so as to empower Government to prohibit, absolutely or except under license, the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production of hemp drugs. By section 9 power is also taken to impose a duty on the preparation, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating drugs.

3. Section 10 will insert a number of new provisions (sections 27 A to 27 E) in the Act so as to establish bonded or other warehouses for the storage of intoxicating drugs, postponing until such time as may be fixed by rule the levy of the duty (if any) payable on them when so stored. Prevision is further made for the framing of rules by Government to regulate the time and place of payment of duty and, generally, to carry into effect the provisions of section 14 of the Act (cultivation of hemp and manufacture of intoxicating drugs under license.) By section 12 power is also given to Commissioners to make rules (under clause (f) of section 35 of the Act) regarding the storage, import, &c., of hemps and the provisions of new section 27,

4. Section 11 of the Bill provides that every person taking out a license to cultivate hemp shall, if called upon, give such security for the observance of the conditions of his license as the Collector may require. Section 17 lays down the procedure to be followed in the case of alleged illegal cultivation of hemp.

5. Since several alterations have been made in section 54 of the Act it has been held advisable to re-draft the whole section, which appears, in its new form, in clause 16 of the Bill.

6. The remaining sections purport to make consequential amendments, such as the insertion of the word "hemp" in several of the sections of the Act which dealt only with "liquor" and "intoxicating drugs."

7. Appropriate forms of license are appended to the Bill, e. g., Form A for the cultivation of hemp and Forms B. C and D for the manufacture, storage and sale (both wholesale and retail) of intoxicating drugs. In Forms C and D it is provided "inter alia" that no female is to be employed to sell such drugs (wholesale or retail) and in Form D that no such drug shall be sold to children or to any insane person.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON MESSRS. GREAVES COTTON AND CO.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustonji, Rustum and Kolah, solicitors, surrendered Khershedji Jamshedji Chandana, lately an accountant, in the firm of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., against whom a warrant was issued at the instance of Mr. A. Leslie of the abovenamed firm, for alleged falsification of accounts. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar, solicitor, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the Company. After the accused was identified as the person against whom Mr. A. Leslie of the firm had filed the information Mr. Davar applied for bail. Mr. Chichgar did not oppose the application. The magistrate ordered that the accused be released on bail on his own recognisance of Rs. 7,000 and one surety for a like amount.

On the application of Mr. Davar the accused Juanram Haridas, who has also been charged with embezzlement of the money belonging to the firm, was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 20,000 by the Magistrate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	5	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	48	19	44
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	8	3	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	6	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	22
Total	78	44	174
Total plague deaths to date.	81,729	67,472	
Same date last year	111	59	291

MILITARY NOTES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WESTERN, R. A., relinquished his appointment as Assistant Military Secretary to General Wolseley, Commanding the Forces in Madras, on promotion to his present rank.

LIEUTENANT TRIMBY, Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permitted to exchange with Quartermaster O'Connor, of the 1st battalion of the same regiment.

LIEUTENANTS WARING and Furnival, of the R. A. M. Crops, are under orders to India for a tour of duty in the Bengal and Bombay Commands respectively.

CAPTAIN Wilkinson, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, proceeds to England on three months' leave.

THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

THERE can be no doubt that not only the Bombay High Court, not only this presidency, but the whole of India sustains a sad loss in the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., which took place at his bungalow at Pedder Road on Wednesday night last. He was born on the 20th January, 1842, and had well nigh completed the fifty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Justice Ranade, whose health had been indifferent for some time past, went on six months' furlough for the benefit of it from the 27th ultimo, but a few days' stay at Lanowlee had no good effect upon him; and he removed to Bombay and placed himself under the treatment of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Row. It was supposed that he was progressing well under the treatment of these gentlemen. He took his usual evening drive and walk at Chowpatty, and returning home about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening; he had his meals, after which he passed some hours in conversation with his friends. The day's papers were read to him; and about 10 o'clock, he went upstairs to his bed-room, at the entrance to which he felt a severe pain in the left side; it was unbearable and he realised that death was near. He dropped in his bed, remained unconscious for about half an hour, and then died. He leaves behind him a widow without issue; and two brothers, one of whom, Dr. Baba Saheb Ranade, was sent to South Africa by the generosity of Mr. Damoder Gordhandas Sukhadwalla, for the treatment of the Indians wounded in the war; while the other brother is an official in the Indore State.

The choice of the Press and of the public was the choice of Government, in the appointment of Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade, to the seat on the Bombay High Court bench rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Telang in November 1893. Mr. Ranade's appointment, there was reason to believe, was due to the strong recommendation of H. E. Lord Harris, with whom he had been brought in frequent contact in his capacity as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and who had had occasion to form a good opinion of his abilities. There can be no doubt that Mr. Ranade's abilities were of a high order, which was amply shown in the manner in which he discharged his duties as senior Fellow of the Elphinstone College after obtaining his M.A. degree; as Assistant Professor of English Literature in the same College; as acting Presidency Magistrate at Bombay; as Judge of the Small Causes Court, at Bombay and at Poona; as Law Lecturer in the Deccan College; as special judge under the Agriculturists Relief Act; and a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council on several occasions.

On the occasion of the presentation of a farewell address, at the Framji Cowasjee Institute, to Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., then about to retire from the post of Director of Public Instruction at Bombay, that gentleman, in his reply, spoke of Mr. Ranade as one of the brightest ornaments the College had produced, and of his "wonderful intellect" and "comprehensive mind." Old students who attended Mr. Ranade's lectures as Senior Fellow and Assistant Professor of English Literature at the Elphinstone College, still refer in enthusiastic terms to his rare powers of teaching and his informing mind. During one College vacation he was said to have laid under contribution all the works on History, then in the College Library, and to have embodied the results of his reading in his lectures to his pupils in such a remarkable manner that they attracted the attention of Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, and of some of the Professors of the College at those lectures. Instances are mentioned to show that he was gifted with a retentive memory so far that, after reading a book, he could write out the best part of its contents with the greatest facility.

On his leaving the Elphinstone College, he joined the service in May, 1866, as acting Marathi Translator in the Educational department at Poona. While thus engaged, he was in June, 1866, appointed Kharbhari at Akalkot, and Nyayadhisha (*i.e.* Judge) at Kolhapore in August 1897. In March of the following year, he was nominated to act as professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College; and while continuing to discharge the duties of that office in a manner which satisfied the Director of Public Instruction, he was in October 1868, appointed Assistant Professor of English Literature in the College. In June, 1869, Mr. Ranade was appointed Assistant Reporter to the High Court for about four months, after which he reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College. From March to June 1871, Mr. Ranade acted as Third Magistrate of Police at Bombay; and from June to September of the same year he acted as Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, reverting after each of these occasions to his subtantive appointment as Assistant Professor of English Literature. Like the late Mr. Justice Telang, Mr. Ranade served terms as an Advocate of the High Court by attending for a year on the Appellate Side, and another year on the Original Side of the Court, and then passed his examination as an Advocate before a board of examiners appointed by the Chief Justice. Mr. Ranade did not stop in Bombay to practise as an Advocate of the Court, as Mr. Telang did. In November, 1871, and again in May, 1872, we find him discharging temporarily the duties of First-Class Subordinate Judge at Poona. In June, 1872, he was appointed Second-class Subordinate Judge at Malvan in the Ratnagherry district, but in February of the following year, he was confirmed as First-class Subordinate Judge at Poona, and was invested with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of subordinate courts in the Poona Districts as might be referred to him by the judge of that district. From that period till July 1877 Mr. Ranade had most arduous work to go through, for, in addition to his own, he was placed at times in charge of the Subordinate Judges courts at Khed, Vadgaon, Talegaon, and Patas. In January, 1878, he discharged the duties of Subordinate Judge at Nasik, and was in charge of the current duties of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola and Sinnar. In the following year he was transferred to Dhulia, and in 1880 was for a short time in charge of the District Judges office in Khandesh. From January to March, 1881, we had Mr. Ranade again in Bombay as acting Presidency Magistrate, after which he went back to Poona as First-class Subordinate Judge. In August 1881, he was appointed Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act to inspect and supervise the lower courts in the districts of Poona and Sattara. He was in February, 1884, appointed permanently to the post of Judge of the small Causes Court at Poona, and was for three months in the succeeding year in charge of the duties of Law Lecturer in the Deccan College. In April 1886, Mr. Ranade did valuable service as member of a committee appointed for the purpose of examining expenditure, whether imperial or provincial, and reporting to the Government of India what economies were practicable therein. It was probably for these services that he was in February, 1887, appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Having acted for some time as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Mr. Ranade was in May, 1887, confirmed as Special Judge under the Act, retaining a lien on his appointment as Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona. Both in the time of Lord Reay and of Lord Harris, Mr. Ranade was frequently selected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to give Government the benefit of his varied experience in revenue matters. He was an active worker in the interests of the Prarthana Samaj at Bombay, and on some occasions he specially came down to Bombay to preside and deliver addresses at the annual inauguration of the Samaj. His services to the cause of Hindu social reform were inestimable, and his annual addresses at the meetings of the Social Conference, held soon after the annual sittings of the Indian Congress, were much appreciated as models of what such addresses should be, and as indicating a true, earnest desire on his part to assist in the social elevation of his co-religionists. His recent contribution to the history of Maharashtra, entitled the "Rise of the Mahratha Power," were the result of his deep and wide researches in the history of the Maratha race. His Essays on Social Economics have been very widely appreciated and have awakened much thought in his community.

The Peoples' Free Reading Room and Library and other native institutions were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to Mr. Justice Ranade.

THE FUNERAL.

The news of Mr. Justice Ranade's death spread among his co-religionists early yesterday morning; and from 6 a.m. large numbers of them began to asse emble at his bungalow in Pedder Road. The suddenness of the occurrence came as a shocking surprise to many; and the members hastened to the deceased's bungolw with all possible despatch. Among them were all the vakils and pleaders present in Bombay, and many other Mahomedan and Hindu citizins. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Crowe, and Mr. Justice Chandawarker were among the early arrivals and stayed at the bungalow until the funeral rites were over; and the funeral procession passed on its way to the burning ground at Back Bay. The judges joined the procession from the bungalow as far as Messrs. Kemp and Co's establishment, while Mr. Justice Chandawarker accompanied it to the burning ground. The procession was an imposing one, consisting of upwards of one thousand mourners. The students of the Arts and other Colleges lined on both sides the road leading to the burning ground. The Chief Justice sent a wreath of flowers, which was placed upon the bier.

The members of the Prarthana Samaj conducted the funeral service and at its conclusion some of the gentlemen present asked Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to address a few words to the assembly out of respect to the deceased. Sir Bhalchandra said :—Brethren a great light has set in the Indian firmament. The sadness and misery which I see depicted in every face before me is an indication of how deeply you all feel the loss. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was a saint in every sense of the word, and it is his saintly character which appeals to us most at this time. His learning, his industry, his great intellectual power were also unique as to demand admiration; but it was his loving disposition, his absolute fairness, his sympathy with the weak and the distressed, the noble forgiveness of his heart and his indomitable perseverence, which formed a combination so rare that it may be truly said of him that taken all in all we way not be able to see the like of him again. To the members of his family—his wife, his sister, his brothers—the loss is immeasurable beyond conception but if it can given them any consolation let us all assure them that we are sharers in their grief. The death of Rao-Bahadur M. G. Ranade is the loss not of any individuals or of a family or even of this or that community. It is the country's loss; the loss of our age; the loss of all time to come. Such high souled men are the rare product of their age, and when they depart they leave a void which it is not easy to fill. Our duty now is to humbly pray to God that He may give peace and absolution to the noble soul that has just departed. We have also a duty to do to the survivors. In a sense we are all of us survivors. As I have said, we all feel the death of Rao Bahadur Ranade as a personal loss, but we cannot ignore that there are others who claim our sympathy—the noble lady who watched by the bedside and who is now a poor stricken widow, the helpless sister who was almost like a mother to our late friend, and the bereaved brother whom we see before us. These persons demand our hearty sympathy. Let us pray to God that He way give them strength and fortitude to bear their heavy affliction with patience and self-command. Gentlemen, my feelings are too strong to allow me to speak. Let us all disperse in respectful silence.

REFERENCES IN THE LAW COURTS.

HIGH COURT.

AT 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Judges of the High Court assembled in the Central Criminal Court to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, whose death occurred on Wednesday night. There were present Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. Justice Crowe, Mr. Justice Whitworth, and Mr. Justice Chandawarker. The court was excessively crowded. As the Chief Justice began to speak, all rose up and remained standing while his Lordship spoke.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, said :—Mr. Advocate-General and Rao Saheb, the melancholy occasion of our meeting to-day is the great loss which this court, this Presidency, and I think I may without exaggeration say, the whole country, has sustained by the death of Mr. Justice Ranade. Among those who are here many have enjoyed a longer acquaintance and friendship with him than fell to my lot; but no one can have been associated with Mr. Ranade, even for so brief a space as I had the honour of being his collegue on the bench of this court, without recognising him a profound and sympathetic Judge, possessed of the highest perceptive faculties, and inspired with an intense desire to do right. His opinion was of the greatest value to his colleagues, and his decisions will stand in the future as a monument of his erudition and learning. But it is not only as an able and distinguished Judge for whom we mourn to-day, but a great and good man, whose loss can be reckoned as little short of a public calamity. His death has been pathetic, nay even tragic, in its circumstances, it came on him with an awful suddenness at the outset of that short period of well earned rest, which we all hoped would restore him to us with his wonted vigour, in the midst too of his valuable literary labours: and above all at a critical conjuncture in the history of his community, whose welfare he had so close at heart, when his sagacity and foresight, his moderation and sympathy can ill be spared. In his career he achieved worthy ends, and the honours that came to him unsought were in truth but the revealing of his virtue and work. And now he has gone before us, but his memory will ever live with us as a cherished possession, for be has left behind him a precious heritage, the example to all of us of a simple, guileless and noble life.

The Hon'ble Mr. Basil-Scott, Acting Advocate-General, said :—On behalf of the Bar, I desire to express the appreciation that the Bar feel of the justice and tribute your Lordship, the Chief Justice, has just uttered to the memory of Mr. Justice Ranade. I believe that Mr. Justice Ranade, never once sat on the Original Side of the High Court, and therefore, there was too little known to those whose practice lies chiefly on the Original Side of the court. On the Appellate Side his loss will be felt by gentlemen who chiefly practised in his Court and the feelings of those gentlemen will be expressed, I have no doubt, adequately by Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Government pleader. I know of my owns personal knowledge that these who were most frequently associated with him, and had the best opportunities of judging his work on the Bench of the High Court,—I mean Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr Justice Parsons—always spoke in the warmest term of his sound judgment, his skill in the appreciation of evidence, and his wide knowledge of Hindu law. His industry was almost proverbial, and his courage in battling against increasing infirmities was manifest to all. But while he had great merits as a Judge, I will venture to say that he will be best rememebered by his position as a public man and as a leader of the best Hindu thought. As to the power of his intellect, there could be but one opinion, and all those who have heard or read the thoughtful addresses which he delivered from time to time upon questions of public interest must have recognised that in him we have lost a leader of public opinion, whose powerful influence was always exerted on the side of progress and moderation.

Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader then said : My Lords, we members of the Bar practising on the Appellate Side of the court, fully concur with the sentiments your Lordship has expressed relating to Mr. Justice Ranade. I confess I cannot find language adequate enough to express what we feel respecting the excellent disposition and character of that eminent personage. His long career of usefulness deserves to be noticed in much richer language than I have at my command. It is said that out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh. In my case, however, the mouth speaketh not—not adequately, because of the fulness of the heart. I knew Mr. Justice Ranade from the time of his College career, and I can confidently assert that the great expectation of which his College life gave early indications, were fully realised in his public life. To his extensive reading, his deep insight into complicated and difficult problems of philosophy and history, the students of the Elphinstone College, who heard his learned lectures at that College, bear ample testimony. His intimate acquaintance with those important subjects rendered Mr. Justice Ranade well fitted to take part in all the movements of a practical character, in which the public were interested. A man endowed with such gifts was certainly destined to rise to eminence in any calling in which his lot was cast. He took to law and rose rapidly in the Judicial service, and acquired such eminence in it as to entitle him to be elevated to a seat on the Bench of this court. As a judge, Mr. Justice Ranade's career was equally successful and satisfactory. There was not a single case which he did not thoroughly study before final disposal; and in the administration of justice, he never suffered himself to be influenced by any extra-judicial consideration. Towards the members of the Bar, who had the honour of practising before him, Mr. Justice Ranade was ever courtious and affable, and by such agreeable manner, he had endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. My Lords, in Mr. Justice Ranade we have lost one who was at once a sincere friend, a disinterested adviser, an original thinker, an able scholar, a deep-read philosopher and a thoroughly practical man of business. We have, indeed, lost a precious gem—a great national loss which is simply irreparable. My Lords, we deplore—sincerely deplore—the loss of such a man.

The Chief Justice said. As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the High Court will be closed for the day.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench, said :—Mr. Framji and gentlemen, you will all have heard the sad news of the death of Mr. Justice Ranade and I think that there is a general consensus of opinion that our courts as well as the Hight Court should be closed to-day out of respect to his memory. Though perhaps owing to his retiring disposition he was not personally acquainted with many of us, still he did not fail to win our respect and esteem both in his private as well as in his public capacity. As judge of the High Court he has done much good work—work which will long keep his memory fresh, specially among the members of the legal profession. His loss however will be more widely felt, it is a loss to the whole community. Out of respect to his memory this court will be closed to-day.

Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge said that he endorsed all that had fallen from the learned Chief Judge. He knew Mr. Justice Ranade for the last thirty years. They had the bigest respect for him and had lost in him an exceptionally good man, of great attainment, right scholarship and brilliant parts; and for sixty years to come they would not have a gentleman of his standing and position again. He was one of the first of our University graduates. As a lawyer he was quite unequalled and as a scholar he would live in the memory of many for many years to come. They had also to deplore his loss in his social and political capacities.

Mr. Framji Patuck in replying on behalf of the Bar said that he heard of the death of Mr. Justice Ranade with extreme regret. He was undoubtedly an ornament to the High Court which had lost in him a learned colleague. He was a gentleman of wide sympathies and had endeared himself to everybody. His loss was not only to the Hindu community, but to the country.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, on taking his seat on the bench said :—It is with feelings of deep sorrow I have to announce the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade last night. If I were asked to express my opinion of his character and career, I would say that he lived and died a true Bhramin. He was the most cultured native on this side of India. His paper answering in one of the university examinations, was so exceptionally good that Sir A. Grant sent the answers to the professors of Oxford in order that they may form some idea of the height to which native scholarship was capable of attaining. He was really the best read native of our Presidency. He was not a man of the world. His character was so pure and unselfish that it commanded the respect and admiration of all clases of the community. It must not be forgotten that while advocating the cause of political advancement of natives with zeal and ability, he always maintained that moral pressure was the best and indeed the only means to be employed for that purpose. As a lawyer, it is needless to say that he was an ornament to the Bench. Out of respect to his memory the Court will be closed for the day.

Mr. Framji Patuck in reply said that the news of the death of Mr. Justice Ranade had caused a wide spread sorrow. Mr. Ranade was a man of very wide culture and learning and his university career as well as his subsequent brilliant career on the Bench were widely appreciated by all classes of people. It would be a very long time before they would look upon his like again.

Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, the Fifth Judge, on taking his seat on the Bench said, that by the death of Mr. Justice Ranade he had suffered a personal loss. At one time Mr. Ranade was his professor and the speaker remembered the kindness with which he treated his students. His brilliant career on the Bench was known not only in Bombay or India, but in other parts of the world as well.

Mr. Ardeshir Bezonji in reply said that words failed to describe the many good qualities which Mr. Ranade possessed. He was a thorough scholar and a staunch patriot. He was ever ready with his advice and guidance to serve all. He was a most orthodox Hindu and his sound liberal ideas ought to be an example to all of them. He was eminently a meek man, a Hindu to a Hindu and a Parsee to a Parsee and a Mahomedan to a Mahomedan.

POLICE COURTS.

To-day at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in referring to the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, said: It is with much regret that I have heard this morning of the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, and that regret will, I am sure, be shared not only by all those who knew him but by many thousands who have learnt to associate his name with sound judgment, deep learning and unflinching courage of his opinions. I do not presume to express my views as to the position which he had made for himself, either as a Judge of the High Court, or as one of the leading men of the day in India, but so far as his relation to these Courts is concerned I feel bound to say that my colleagues and I have every cause to be grateful to the late Mr. Justice Ranade for the careful consideration which he always bestowed upon appeals from these Courts which came before him, and that his decisions even when they reversed mine or my colleagues' always commanded our respect. His death is a loss to the Empire, for he was a man of wide reaching and benevolent influence, and one who could ill be spared: but he was wished a good wish in his day and has gone from us, bearing with him our respect, and his name and works will live for the admiration and respect of future generations. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased Judge, this Court will rise immediately after the disposal of the urgent business.

Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law, said that he endorsed what had fallen from his worship, and might state that by the death of the learned judge all classes of the native community had suffered an irreparable loss. It was fitting that the Court should be closed for the day, as a tribute to the memory of the late learned judge. After the disposal of the urgent business the courtt was closed.

Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, on taking his seat on the Bench, Mr. Dadysett, barrister-at-law drew his Worship's attention to the sad demise of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade. After referring to the latter's career as a judge, he requested that out of respect to his memory the Court should be closed for the day, more especially as he was his worship's predecessor on the Bench many years ago.

Mr. Webb in acquiesing in all that had fallen from Mr. Dadysett, said that he sympathised with the family of Mr. Justice Ranade in their sad bereavement and with the Hindu community in general who had, in his death, suffered an irreparable loss. Out of respect to his memory he ordered the court to be closed for the day.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate also closed his court after disposing of urgent matters out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade.

TRIBUTES IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 17.

On taking his seat this morning, the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge, said in mentioning the death of Mr. Justice Ranade that the personal merits and great attainments of Mr. Ranade, which have won for him the respect and admiration of all classes, are known to us all, especially here in Poona. In his death the public have sustained a great loss. We all regret this loss and also sympathise with his family in the bereavement they have sustained. The court was closed out of respect to his memory. Mr. Vaidya, pleader, said the death of Mr. Ranade had cast a gloom over the whole city of Poona. He expressed the deep regret of all members of the Bar at the sad event. Mr. Ranade's learning, great intellectual powers, comprehensive grasp, lifelong devotion to learning as well as his wide sympathies were well known. Mr. Ranade's death would be regretted all over the country. He had made Poona his home during the greater part of his official career, whether as First Class Sub-judge, Small Cause Court Judge or Special Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists Relief Act. His great personality would long be remembered in this city with many of the public and social and religious institutions with which he was more or less intimately connected. Several schools and other courts were also closed to-day. Great sorrow prevails the whole native community.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 7.

A public meeting of the citizens of all shades of opinion was held at the Vishrambag this afternoon to express profound grief at Mr. Justice Ranade's sad death. It was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the bereaved family. Rao Bahadur Mirikar presided, Universal sorrow prevails.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

YESTERDAY morning the Diocesan Conference was resumed in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, His Lordship the Bishop presiding. There was again a good attendance.

AN EXPLANATION.

The Rev. Canon Rivington, before the business of the day was proceeded with, desired to call attention to the report in the *Times of India* of some observations that were made by him in the discussion last night. He thought it was very desirable that it should be known that when he said that some of the professors were stated to be of immoral character he was not doing more than quoting something that had been said to him by a gentleman who had been engaged in educational work in the Madras Presidency. He did not wish it to be conveyed that his personal opinion was that Government professors were immoral. What be wished to convey was that as far as his personal experience went, they did not give that individual attention to their pupils outside their class rooms which he thought was exceedingly necessary. The professors should look to the general welfare of their pupils apart from their educational progress.

The Bishop of Bombay remarked that in what he said on the subject he wished to emphasize the importance of great care being exercised in the selection of those who were to take part in supervising the educational institutions of the country. He made no reflection on the selection of the professors that had been made hitherto and it had never occurred to himself personally that they were subject to criticism.

THE LATE BISHOP CREIGHTON.

His lordship proposed the following resolution :—That the Bombay Diocesan Conference has heard with profound regret at its opening Session of the death of the Bishop of London, that it recognizes the grave loss involved thereby to the whole Anglican Communion to which his lordship's special gifts were so great a strength and adornment and that it requests its President, the Bishop of Bombay, to convey its condolence and sincere sympathy to Mrs. Creighton and the members of the bereaved family.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The Conference proceeded to consider the organization of Indian Christians with a view to (A) Self support and (B) Discipline.

Rev. J. Taylor, S. P. G., opened the discussion on the first part of the subject by a paper in which he described organization in Southern India for the financial support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Rev. F. G. Macartney C. M. S. followed with a paper on the same subject. Native Christians, he said, were rapidly growing, but in the matter of self support there had been failure. Compared with other lands where evangelical work was being done, India was lagging far behind. He referred to what had been done in Japan where there had been great progress. There had been some criticism about the prayer book and the articles which were the outcome of the struggles of an ancient church in the sixteenth century. They were unsuitable for a young Asiatic Church and the Japanese Christians had shown their title to have a prayer book of their own. He referred also to what had been accomplished by the despised Negro in Uganda where the Bible was introduced by the C. M. S. and the rest had been done by the natives themselves. The position in India was the outcome of the deadly apathy and leaning upon others which was hereditary in the Indian character and to alter that would need a heavy course of teaching. The amount of self-support which Indian Christians would give depended very much upon what they were asked to contribute to. They could not be expected to take much interest in an institution that was merely an appendage of the English Church in India.

Rev. D. L. Joshi C.M.S. said the law of almsgiving was ingrained in the mind of the Hindu, but as the earliest Christian converts were but few and practically became aliens in their own land, they came to look to and depend upon the missionary for everything. The great middle classes of India who supported the charitable and religious institutions of the country were still practically outside the pail of Christianity. The number of native Christians had grown and while some were travelling slowly on in the matter of self-support, others were driving a little too fast. Some people wished to create an Indian ministry at the sacrifice of efficiency. This was suicidal. But when the proper man was forthcoming the money for his support would come too.

Rev. D. K. Shinde, C. M. S., said there was hardly any Christian Church in the Western Presidency that was self-supporting. The Native Church Council system of the C. M. S. had not been quite a success. There was a growing opinion among native Christians that the divisions of the Western Christian Church should not be perpetuated in India and there was a growing desire for one Indian Christian Church. That however he did not think was possible for a long time to come.

DISCIPLINE AND THE QUESTION OF EX-COMMUNICATION IN THE CHURCH.

Rev. G. H. Lord in reading a paper on the organization of Indian Christians with a view to discipline said that in the Church of England they yearly deplored the loss of a penitential discipline and in a nascent church like that of India it was highly desirable. Discussing the exercise of the power of excommunication of wicked livers, he said it was important that the exercise of this discipline should be recognised as properly vested in the Bishop. The question however arose whether the exercise of this discipline was likely to be complicated by the resort of the censured party to the Civil Court by action for defamation of character. There was reason to hope that the view of Civil Courts would be that no defamation of character in the legal view was shown by the action of a church, and if otherwise the evidence which sufficed for the church would probably suffice for the Civil Court.

Rev. W. C. Whiteside C. M. S. said he had come to see how difficult the whole question of discipline in the church in India was as it was practically non-existent in the church at home (Hear, hear). It would appear from the godly discipline of the early church and the sense of inability to reintroduce it, that discipline was only possible in the early church. In certain cases with which he had had to deal he had sought to combine the practice of the early church in some respects with native social custom. Many cases requiring discipline arose from sheer ignorance of what was required by the Christian faith and thorough and careful instruction should therefore precede baptism. (Applause.) Regarding organization necessary for Indian Christians with a view to discipline, he said there was nothing foreign to the native in the idea of discipline. A simple and more effective organization was the caste punchayet or council of five. Government had adopted this system and they could not act more wisely than to make this system an integral part of church government. He urged them to deal with the infant Indian Christian Church on clearly scriptural and primitive lines.

Rev. Canon Roberts, and the Rev. W. C. Whiteside took part in the subsequent discussion the latter urging that small native congregations could not be self supporting when they had to pay a clergyman a salary of say Rs. 50.

The Bishop in closing the debate referred to what had been done by Bishop Bickersteth in Japan in welding the various missionaries into a Church. Sooner or later they would have to do that in India and as a preliminary, the missionaries ought to meet the Bishops of their Dioceses to lay the foundations of such an organization. At present they had not got a Church in India, they had Bishops and Chaplains; and the Bishop was a Chaplain-General, a member of the service. In regard to the important question of discipline it was generally felt that the appeal lay to the Bishop. He had however felt a difficulty in dealing with matters requiring discipline and he believed that in the new body of Canons he had a body whom he would be able to consult.

The Conference then adjourned and the clergy and laity were entertained to luncheon by the Bishop at the Victoria Terminus.

On the resumption after luncheon the Rev. Mr. Courtice suggested that Chaplains should keep a roll of communicants which would be valuable in regard to removals from station to station.

The Bishop supported the suggestion and hoped every Chaplain would keep such a roll.

DIOCESAN ORGANISATION.

The Conference proceeded to consider the subject of Diocesan organization with a view to Church extension (a) amongst Europeans and (b) amongst Indians.

The Rev. Canon Hill opened with a paper on the subject under the first head. He said the clergy must not keep everything in their own hands. There were in connection with the church some things which many of the laity were especially competent to perform and the clergy incompetent. He instanced the keeping of accounts. Congregations receiving regular ministrations from Government chaplains ought to contribute at least Rs. 250 a year towards additional clergy for the places where the people had not the benefit of regular services. He advocated a syllabus of religious instruction in all Diocesan schools as a means of doing away with disjointed teaching.

Rev. Canon Rivington followed on the same subject which he said implied the need of a larger body of clergy and a more elastic and effective ecclesiastical administration.

In discussing proposals for the extension of the work he described Sir Theodore Hope's scheme which favours a sum equivalent to that now paid by the State for Christian religious purposes being paid over to two Church bodies representing the Anglican and Roman bodies and to a Board of Commissioners representing the Protestant denomination as a permanent financial settlement of the obligations of Government to provide for religious ministrations among Europeans.

In the discussion which followed the Rev. T. Davis, Major Mayne, Rev. R. S. Heywood Mr. N. G. Wellinker, the Rev. Canon Roberts, Rev. Canon Taylor and Rev. A. H. Coles took part.

The discussion was closed by the Bishop and on the suggestion of Major Mayne a committee was appointed with power to add to their number to consider the questions of Diocesan Missionary work and the relation of the State to the Church.

Rev. C. King S. P. G. read the first paper on Diocesan organization with a view to Church extention amongst Indians. He said one of the great needs of the Diocese was a strong theological college for the training of the clergy. There should be organized mission work on a Diocesan basis instead of a missionary society basis. He believed there were many clergy prepared to work on reduced stipends if they could be freed from the shackles of societies and were able to do the church's work in the church's way. But India must be evangelised by Indians. (Applause.)

Rev. Hugh Lord, S. P.G., read a paper on the same banch of the subject. He thought there was a terrible loss of power and resources, by adhering to society methods of work. A Diocesan Board of Missions could be so elected that the funds could be distributed fairly and to the satisfaction of all. In practical work in the mission field danger arose with the illiterate from the Missionary Society system and there would be a great husbanding of resources by the existence of one executive office. If they were going to do more in the way of Diocesan organisation one of the first steps would be the founding of a Diocesan College in Poona or elsewhere. He should like to see a system of lectures organised for the educated Indians and the chaplains taking their part in these lectures as a feature of Diocesan organization.

SPECIAL EVENING SESSION.

Last night a special evening Session of the conference was held when papers on the increase of religious earnestness were discussed the subject being viewed from the personal and missionary aspects and in reference to Sunday observance. The Bishop explained that the meeting was intended to be of a devotional character which did not mean that discussion was to be altogether excluded but the discussion would be rather of a devotional than a contraversial kind. There was a large attendance of the laity than at the previous sessions.

The Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe, S. S. J. E. read the first paper on the personal aspect of the question. The Church, he said, had need of thoroughly earnest men.

Mr. Frank Anderson followed with a paper on the same aspect. He observed that while this was an age of great religious activity and progress, they could not be blind to the fact that the age was also the most wicked since the foundation of the world. He entered a plea for the recognition of the need for increased study of the Bible. They would look in vain for an increase of religious earnestness among the people unless they pressed the need for further devotional study of the Bible. There was also need of a revival of private devotion and family prayer. Every minister should have under him a board of teachers capable of addressing the many natives who could understand an English address. The Queen's statue, Bori Bunder and other centres where natives gathered afforded excellent opportunities for this work.

Rev. Father E. E. Elwin S. S. J. E. read a paper on the subject as affecting the missionary. The future of Christianity in India he said depends more than many people are aware on the general bearing of the Englishman towards the Indian.

Rev. R. S. Heywood C. M. S. delivered an address urging activity in a missionary direction by the aity in reference to their servants.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY.

The Ven. Archdeacon Scott in the course of a paper on Sunday observance said there was a kind of Sunday observance very strict on its own lines that could not, he was afraid he said, to make for religious earnestness. Sunday as a day for lying late in bed, for spending the slow hours in abstinence from any semblance of either work or recreation, for donning towards evening a decent Sabbath garb and indulging in a sober stroll varied by an occasional attendance at on evening service, such an observance remembered the Sabbath Day, but it remembered it not with the object of truly keeping it holy. If Sunday was to be a means of increasing religious earnestness they could only begin it in one way. Might they not therefore with great advantage imitate the Jews so far as to commence on Saturday evening their preparation for the coming Sunday. How should they spend the rest of the day? The ideal way of spending it was an unbroken continuance of religious exercises. But that demanded a state of spiritual exaltation of the rarest. We seemed to have lost to a great extent the power of realising the meaning of a religious festival. The Jewish Sabbath like that of other festivals was intended to be a day of enjoyment not of melancholy. He by no means advocated a Sunday given over to amusements or that they should imitate the manner of spending Sunday in vogue on the continent of Europe, but he did think that they required a more candid acknowledgment among religious people that it is possible to countenance a certain amount of Sunday relaxation, provided it be not practised to the detriment of the chief claims of the day. A common charge against Anglo-Indians was that they were far too lax in their observance of Sunday. But it seemed to him, having regard especially to the conditions prevailing in so many isolated stations that it was a mistake to adopt an attitude too stern and unsympathetic. It was he added, impossible to draw up a list of things permissible. Each must settle that conscientiously for himself striking out every item likely to interfere with higher duties to cause offence to weaker brethren or to encourage othesr in a godless Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. McNeile and the Rev. Father Nicholson contributed to the discussion.

The conference on the suggestion of Major Mayre appointed a Committee to consider the question of work among soldiers.

The Bishop in bringing the conference to a close referred to the papers which had just been read and in regard to Archdeacon's paper on Sunday observance said he especially admired the section of it in which he spoke of the festive character of the Sunday. The suggestion that there should be a different mental exercise on Sunday from that to which they were accustomed on week days and the selection of a different literature seemed to be exceedingly valuable. He was quite certain that they had a sufficient Sunday literature of an interesting nature and be would like to know more interesting books suitable for Sunday reading than he did.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Rev. E.S. Hall the Hon Secretary of the conference and the proceedings were closed by the Bishop pronouncing the blessing.

BOMBAY RACES.

HANDICAPS.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1901.

Arab Plate—Distance 1 Mile.

President 9-7, Hyderi 9-3, Chieftain 8-7, Admirer 8-6, Reminder 8-4, Manchester 8-3, Miskin 8-2, Bonaparte 8-1, Sooheil 8-0, Kudan 7-13, Plebeian 7-9, Behram 7-5, and Sherwood 7-2.

The Parel Plate—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Coquueror 9-7, Oriental 9-6, Governor 8-11, Advance 8-9 Dispute 8-8, Dictator 8-6, Tam Ring 8-5, Common 8-5, Greylig 8-4, Leader 8-3, Cosy 8-2, Advocate 7-11, Buktawar 7-11, Vaher Mahomed 7-10, Nevermind 7-9, Grey Fox 7-6, Jupiter 7-2, and Vakil 7-0.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Barbasch Hermann
Bellin E Miss
Blohm Edward
Brodekie Sophie
Broun Sophia
Brown W T
Bryning Mrs
Cameron Mrs
Creelman K M
Devon Alice Miss
Dumas Joseph
Dupholts J P
Flocker Fritza

Frolich Marcus
Frexmore S
Guellet Louise Mrs
Hand F
Harvey M'Mrs
Hirsch W Antone
Johnson C Mrs
Leslie Alice Miss
Maclaren J P
Miller John
Murray G H
Neilson J
Nickson W

Peyton Mrs
Roberts John Mrs
Rodgers Mrs
Schmidt F E Oskor
Schuh Samuel
Searson Miss
Tarrant Mrs
Tinta Gospa M
Usborne Gordon
Votbragh J T S
White Alice M Miss

THE Decision regarding the strength of the permanent garrison in Lower Swat is likely to be announced shortly. It is, understood, to be probable the Moveable Column will be withdrawn, thus leaving one full battalion of Native infantry at the Malakand, four companies at Chakdara, with four companies at Chakdara, with four companies at Dargai, and one squadron of Cavalry divided between those three posts. This reduction is considered possible owing to the opening of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway. A Moveable Column of all arms will eventually be formed at Nowshera, where new Native lines will have to be built.

IN connection with the problem of overcrowding both of natives and Europeans in Calcutta, the Tolligaoj suburb with a railway runing via Ballyganj and Sealdah to the proposed Central Station would be an ideal mode of relief for Europeans; while for Natives the Cossipore line via Shambazaar, Ooltadanga Bridge, Maniktolla ridge and the Circular Canal west bank to Sealdah and the Central Station would be one remedy, and pukka model bustees, four stories high, with thirty per cent. open streets at ground level, would be another. Building commissions will accomplish very little; let the Central Railway Sindicate make a start on the Burra Bazaar rookeries and if we do not precisely Haussmannize Calcutta we shall soon see it very vastly improved.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN WALDERSEE AND LI.

THE "Ostasiatische Lloyd" publishes in its last issue a lengthy interview between the Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and the Chinese peace Commissioners Prince Ching and Li-Hung Chang. The same was reported to the 'Flotten Verein' by Assessor Cohnitz. Nothing really important was talked about, and the better part of the conversation consisted of platitudes and polite phrases.

Doubtless, however, the reception of Li-Hung Chang by the Commander-in-Chief is in itself an event. Up till now the "great old man," or he likes himself to be called, the "Bismarck of China," Li-Hung Chang, has officially been treated as not official. All kinds of bad things were said about him, and in vain he tried to get an interview with the Field Marshal in Tientsin, as at first at Peking. Now he has again been graciously received. But that which he once granted as a favour, he had now to beg for humbly. In the sacred palace, where he used to meet his Emperor, he was received by the Commander-in-Chief of the allied Powers, the hated foreigners. No foreigners used to be allowed in the sacred palace. In an anteroom of the palace only, after many difficult diplomatic negotiations the Ministers of the foreign Powers were received in audience. In an out-house some time ago, Prince Henry of Prussia was received. In an out-house now the Field Marshal granted an audience to the Imperial Prince of China and to the Governor General of Chihli.

At the interview Li Hung Chang in the beginning appeared alone. After the first polite greetings—the two had met once before, at Hamburg—Li said that most of the Chinese dignitaries had unfortunately no understanding of things European, and were especially averse to railways and the like. The Field Marshal told him that this had been the same in Europe, but people were now convinced how good these institutions were. The sooner peace was concluded, the sooner Europe would be ready to loan money to China to develop it. Li contended that the country was very poor now, but Count Waldersee said he knew how rich the country was, and that it only needed developing. The conversation which was frequently interrupted by pauses, lapsed again into platitudes, till the talk came to the question of troops, when Li wanted to know why expeditions had been sent north, The Field Marshal told him because there were Boxers, and Chinese troops who had failed to make war on the Boxers. If he—Li—would see that all Chinese troops left the country occupied by the Allies, it would not be necessary to send expeditions. But Li said he did not know how far the occupation of the Allies extended. Count Waldersee then showed him on a map. Li said there were no more Christians in any danger; he conceded, however, that Paoting-fu was a Boxer nest, although at first he wanted to make out that the expedition to Paoting-fu had been superfluous.

At this juncture Prince Ching was announced, and the conversation again lapsed into more polite phrases, into which some remarks of regret about the murder of Baron von Ketteler were introduced.

After a while champagne was brought in and the three drank to the health and quick convalescence of the Chinese Emperor. Prince Ching expressed the wish of the Emperor to return to Peking as soon as the treaty of peace was begun, whereupon Count Waldersee reminded him that he had orders to receive him with all honors.

Li reverting to the map, the Field Marshal explained that the railway between Yangtsun and Peking would soon be reconstructed. He laid special stress on the good behaviour of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The railway was to serve later on for bringing victuals to Peking and he was glad that there were no more Boxers around. Li assured him that so long as the soldiers were there for the protection of the line, no Boxer would dare to appear. Li, after some further conversation contended that it was very difficult to establish communication between the different Chinese troops, as there was no telegraph. He asked for passports for his messengers, to forward letters, which was now impossible. But the Field Marshal was of different opinion and said that was hardly necessary; the Chinese system of communications was so good, that everything ran by itself. After some further talk he said he would think it over, and after a few more polite phrases the peace plenipotentiaries took their leave.

CIVIL APPEALS IN INDIA.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Government writes as follows regarding the Draft Bill to amend the Law relating to Civil Appeals now before the Government of India :—

I had the honour to address Government on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber with reference to this important matter in my letter to the Chief Secretary No. 990—97 of 30th June 1897, in connection with a communication from the Government of India containing suggestions of a very wide and drastic nature, for limiting the right of appeal in civil suits. At that time the Committee recorded their opinion against the proposals made, which they feared might introduce more serious evils than those it was sought to remedy.

The second letter from the Government of India which is now before the Committee, has been written after consideration of the replies received to the former reference. These, it is stated, go to show that the evil of a protracted system of civil appeals is recognised by most of the Local Governments and High Courts, but that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has come to the conclusion that the present right of appeal from original decrees need not be restricted. It is proposed, however, in the Bill now under consideration, to curtail the existing provisions with regard to second or special appeals.

The Committee would, however, point out that the amendment of section 586 of the Civil Procedure Code, proposed in section 2 of the Bill, will have the effect of excluding a large number of second appeals which mostly arise out of suits relating to agricultural ryoti holdings as to which there is no other class of legislation, in which a larger percentage of second appeals are successful. A reference to the current reports will show that a large percentage of reported decisions refer to this class of suits. Whether the curtailment of the right of appeal in these cases is desirable is a question to be answered only by the practical result of the curtailment. The Committee are not in a position to form an opinion as to whether the administration of justice will be affected by the curtailment. The Committee, however, are glad to see that there is nothing in the proposed amendment which curtails the power of right of reference from Presidency Small Cause Courts to the High Courts.

Section 6 of the Bill directs that the Court fee leviable on an application under sub-section (3) that is for the certificate of the High Court shall be "the fee leviable under the Court Fees Act 1870, on a memorandum of appeal." It is not, the Committee think clear from the language used whether or not if the application is granted, the fee leviable on the memorandum of appeal will also be required. The Committee presume it is intended that the one fee shall cover both the application and the memorandum, but think it might be more definitely stated.

Section 551 of the Code provides that—

"the Appellate Court, if it thinks fit, may, after fixing a day for hearing the appellant or his pleader and hearing him accordingly if he appears on that day, dismiss the appeal without sending notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader. If on the day fixed or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default."

It is stated in paragraph 4 of the Government of India letter No. 1105 of 23rd July 1900, that the Governor-General in Council is in favour of a suggestion which has been made by the Calcutta High Court to amend section 551, above quoted, which gives the Appellate Court power, if it thinks fit, to dismiss an appeal summarily, so as to make it compulsory instead of discretionary for the High Courts to observe the procedure prescribed in the section in case of second appeals. Section 551 is at present applicable to second appeals, made so by section 587 of the Code. Section 6 of the Bill does not amend section 551, but retains the wording of section 587 with the proviso added that the High Court shall in the case of all such appeals follow the procedure by section 551." It seems to the Committee that the object is not attained, and some confusion is created by the proviso, and in this respect the Draft Bill, in their opinion, should itself be amended.

After giving their very careful consideration to the provisions of the Bill now before them, I am directed by the Committee to say that, in their opinion, subject to the above considerations, the measure is not open to the objections that were necessitated by the earlier and more extensive proposals of the Government of India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE BIRTH OF THE "CORNHILL."

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF ITS FOUNDER.

WITH the January issue of the "Cornhill Magazine" that famous monthly enters upon its forty-second year, and M. George Smith, the founder, has some entertaining stories to relate in reference to its earliest days.

Early in 1859 (Mr. Smith tells us) I conceived the idea of founding a new magazine. The plan flashed upon me suddenly, as did most of the ideas which have in the course of my life led to successful operations. The existing magazines were few, and when not high-priced were narrow in literary range, and it seemed to me that a shilling magazine which contained, in addition to other first-class literary matter, a serial novel by Thackeray must command a large sale. Thackeray's name was one to conjure with, and according to the plan, as it shaped itself in my mind, the public would have a serial novel by Thackeray, and a good deal else well worth reading, for the price they had been accustomed to pay for the monthly numbers of his novels alone. I had, at first, no idea of securing Thackeray as editor. In spite of all his literary gifts I did not attribute to him the business qualities which go to make a good editor. But a novel by Thakeray was essential to my scheme. I wrote on a slip of paper the terms I was prepared to offer for his co-operation, and I went to him with it. I had previously published "Esmond," "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," "The English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century," "The Rose and the Ring," and I had an impression that Thackeray liked my mode of transacting business. I said I wanted him to read a little memorandum, and added, "I wonder whether you will consider it, or will at once consign it to your wastepaper-basket!"

THACKERAY AS EDITOR.

Here are the "ipsissima verba" of Mr. Smith's proposal :—

"Smith, Elder, and Co have it in contemplation to commence the publication of a Monthly Magazine on January 1, 1860. They are desirous of inducing Mr. Thackeray to contribute to their periodical, and they make the following proposal to Mr. Thackeray :

"1 That he shall write either one or two novels of the ordinary size for publication in the Magazine—one-twelfth portion of each novel (estimated to be about equal to one number of a serial) to appear in each number of the Magazine.

"2. That Mr. Thackeray shall assign to Smith, Elder and Co. the right to publish the novels in their Magazine and in a separate form afterwards, and to all sums to be received for the work from American and Continental Publishers.

"3. That Smith, Elder and Co. shall pay Mr. Thakeray £350 each month.

"4. That the profits of all additions of the novels published at a lower price than the first edition shall be equally divided between Mr. Thackray and Smith, Elder and Co.

"65, Cornhill: February 19. 1859."

"Thackeray," continues Mr. Smith, "read the slip carefully, and with characteristic absence of guide, allowed me to see that he regarded the terms as phenomenal. When he had finished reading the paper, he said with a droll smile: 'I am not going to put such a document as this into my waste-paper basket.' We had a little talk of an explanatory kind, and he agreed to consider my proposal. He subsequently accepted it, and the success of this part of my plans was assured." Subsequently Thackeray accepted the editorsip of the magazine at a yearly salery of £1,000.

AN OFFER TO TENNYSON.

Here is an excellent story about Tennyson;—

It occurred to me that if I could, secure Tennyson as a regular contributor to the new magazine he would prove a great attraction. His "Idylls of the King" had not long appeared, and I thought I would ask him to write for us another set of "Idylls." Tennyson was then on a visit to Mrs. Cameron on Putney Heath and I wrote to ask if I might call upon him on a matter of business. He made an appointment, and during our interview I offered to pay him five thousand guineas for as many lines as were contained in the "Idylls of the King" (in fact, for 4,750 lines) on condition that the poem should be printed in the "Cornhill Magazine," and that I should publish them for three years aftetwards. That offer was really a "record" as far as the market rates of poetry up to that time were concerned. When compared with anything Tennyson had yet received for his poems it might fairly be described as extravagant. Tennyson listened to my proposal with entire calmness. He asked me to smoke with him and chatted pleasantly; but gave me no idea as to whether my offer was acceptable. Mrs. Tennyson presently came into the room and Tennyson, addressing her said: "My dear, we are much richer than we thought we were. Mr. Smith has just offered me five thousand guineas for a book the size of the 'Idylls.' And," he continued, "if Mr. Smith offers five thousand, of course the book is worth ten!" A remark at which we all laughed. Nothing came of this proposal, which I had no temptation to renew after the rapid success achieved by the magazine. But Thackeray obtained from Tennyson his fine poem "Tithonus" for the second number.

THE VALUE OF "ROMOIA" AS A SERIAL.

The largest payment made for a novel (adds Mr. Smith) was £7,000, to Mrs. Lewes (George Eliot) for "Romola." The largest payment made for short articles was £12 12s. a page to Mr. Thackeray, for his "Round about Papers." In regard to the payment to Mrs. Lewes, an incident seems to deserve honourable record as a signal proof of the author's artistic sensibility. Mrs. Lewes read part of "Romola" to me, and anyone who had heard that lady read and remembers her musical and sympathetic voice will understand that the MS. lost nothing in effect by her reading. On the following day I offered her £10,000 for the book for the "Cornhill Magazine," and for a limited right to subsequent publication. It was stipulated that the book should from sixteen numbers of twenty-four pages each. Before the appearance of the first part Mrs. Lewes said that she found that she could not properly divide the book into as many as sixteen parts. . . . "Romola" did not increase the sale of the Magazine; it is difficult to say what, if any effect it had in sustaining the sale. As a separate publication it had not, I think, the success it deserved.

THE PHULKIAN STATES.

WE understand that it has been decided to make some changes in the method of conducting the political relations of the Punjab Government with the Phulkian States. Henceforth there will be a Political Agent for the States under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. This is a reversion to the old plan which existed for twenty years after the annexation of the Punjab. Down to 1870 the British Agent was the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, who had also charge of the districts included in the Umballa Division, he was the officer who is referred to in Lord Canning's famous Sanad as "Commissioner or Political Agent of the British Government." It is while this arrangement was in force that the three States found in 1857 the opportunity of winning the reputation for loyalty which they have never since failed to maintain. In 1879, for reasons which are now ancient history, it was decided to have no intermediary between the States and the Punjab Government. It is doubtful whether such an arrangement would ever have been proposed, but for the complications to which the idiosyncracies of a particular Commissioner of Umballa gave rise. If it ever worked well it has ceased to do so for years before Government has made up its mind to abandon it and return to the old plan of having an Agent. The new agent will not be a Commissioner with the business of half a dozen Punjab districts on his hands, but an officer whose sole duty will be to act as an intermediary between the Lieutenant-Governor and the states. The first Agent for Phulkian States will be Major J. R. Dunlop Smith, C. I. E. Those who are acquainted with his past service and especially with his recent work in Rajputana, will feel no doubt that the choice is a good one. We believe he will not take up his duties till next November, and that meanwhile Captain Popham Young, C. I. E., whose services were recently lent to Patiala as Settlement Officer, will act as Political Agent.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH
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PRICE R2

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THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ld., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

THE art of perfumes dates from pre-historic times, but it was left to the ladies of Greece and Rome to bring its practice to perfection. And modern days have seen a revival of this delightful custom, which I think quite brings us up to the Standard of those beauties of old. French and American women use scent the most, but smart English ladies run them a good second. Several well-known Society women identify themselves with one special perfume, and with this favourite essence they scent their handkerchiefs, their hair, gowns, *lingerie*, fans, and writing paper, in fact all their possessions. The last note of smatness is to choose a favourite flower, with which their scent corresponds. Say, for example, the violet; in that case a perfume of violets would permeate the whole costume.

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Worth Park, the residence of Mrs. Montefiore, may be styled the paradise of perfume. In the luxurious bathrooms are placed big bottles of bath essences, and on each dressingtable and washing-stand appear bottles, small and great, of different scents—violet, peau d'Espagne, lavender water, and eau de Cologne. Several sorts of scented soap are provided. Many people in London pride themselves on the way in which they perfume their rooms, especially before a dinner-party. Some burn pastilles or ribbon of Bruges, while others use eau de Cologne set alight in an iron spoon, and a few employ incense, such as is used in churches, so that the drawing-room seems to acquire a faint, mysterious sweetness which, when the perfume is judiciously managed, the guests find it difficult to account for.

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Women have many ingenious ways of scenting their wearing apparel besides the use of liquid perfume. Sachets filled with powder are sewn into bodices, muffs, and hats, and, in the case of a fur coat or cape, sweet-smelling powder is laid under the lining or between folds of wadding. Jewellers have recently invented a cleverly-designed charm to hang on watch-chain, bracelet, or chatelaine. This is in the form of a small gold ball perforated with tiny holes, having a top to screw on and off. Inside is a sponge saturated with scent, or else a second smaller ball, which contains a strongly perfumed powder. The lady wearing the ornament carries about a special atmosphere of scent, which is soon recognised wherever she goes. Scented veils are worn, and gloves, neckties, scraps of lace, and so on, are kept in silken sachets, carefully scented. Some ultra smart women use scent fountains, which are kept constantly playing in their rooms, and are often used to perfume the hair and give a last touch of sweetness to skirt and petticoats. So universal indeed is the use of perfume that even the small child of to day has her favourite scent and her perfumed toilet powder; even the precious pet poodle is by no means always innocent of scent.

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An interesting engagement is that of the Hon. Judith Harbord, now the only unmarried daughter of Lord Suffield, and Maid of Honour to the Queen. Miss Harbord is the aunt of pretty Lady Marjorie Carrington, whose betrothal to Mr. Wellesley Wilson was announced just a few days earlier. Miss Harbord's *fiance* is a clergyman and the eldest son of Sir Francis Sullivan. Lord Suffield has always been a *persona grata* at the Court, and when, some five or six years ago, his youngest daughter married Sir Richard Musgrave, there was a large gathering of royalties, and many royal wedding gifts. Miss Harbord's sisters—between whom there is a considerable difference in age—have married well.

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There is Lady Carrington, who has a flock of bonny daughters and one lovely little boy, Lord Wendover. Lady Musgrave, the youngest sister of Miss Harbord, married Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart, of Edenhall, the historic Cumberland seat where the wonderful glass is kept, on the preservation of which, the old rhyme says, depends the luck of Edenhall. Lady Musgrave is a favourite friend of Princess Victoria of Wales. Mrs. Keppel kept the traditions of her house in the choice of a husband, for the Albemarle family also enjoy the smiles of Royalty, and Mr. Derek Keppel, Lord Albomarl's younger brother is equerry to the Duke of York. These ladies may not be noted beauties, but they are charming and cheery, devoted to outdoor amusements and altogether delightful specimens of the modern woman as she is found in high society. As the present bride-elect is a Maid of Honour, she will no doubt receive presents from the Queen and Royal Family, as well as the regulation £1,000 always given on the marriage of the Maids of Honour.

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Christmas in 1900 meant much travel many changes of address, in fact a pretty general game of post. The fortunate few possessed of big country houses entertain their friends in their ancestral halls, and smart London received a choice of invitations for Christmastide and the New Year. People pining for sunshine started for the Riviera, while more adventurous souls planned the expeditions farther afield—to India or America. On the other hand, lovers of home elected to spend the holiday season in the cosy comfort of Mayfair and Belgravia.

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Prince and Princess Alexis Dolgorouki have left London for Newlands Manor, near Lymington, the Hampshire home of Colonel and Mrs. Cornwallis West. Anglo-American and Anglo-German marriages are fairly frequent, but Princess Dolgorouki is one of the few Englishwomen who have married Russian nobles. She was Miss Fleetwood Wilson, and a very rich woman. During the lifetime of her father she went little into society, but after his death she emerged from seclusion, and Mrs. Cornwallis West and Lady Julia Wombwell acted the "rele" of social fairy godmothers. Miss Wilson was both handsome and clever, and her success became quickly assured, her marriage to Prince Dolgorouki taking place soon after her "debut" in London. Princess Dolgorouki has since remained faithful to the fortunes of the West family, and it was at her house that Miss Daisy West, now Princess Henry of Pless, was first seen as a girl.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left Warwick house for Blenheim Palace, near Woodstock. Everyone knows that the Dechess of Marlborough owns some of the finest jewels in the world, but all may not be aware that she possesses furs that are well-nigh priceless including Russian sables, black fox, and a wonderful shoulder cape, fashioned of silver fox fur. The Duchess has been painted by several great artists, but her special style of beauty seems to appear to best advantage in miniatures.

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The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire spent Christmas at Chatsworth, and nowhere were the celebrations more generous and brilliant. Present-giving is a feature of these parties, costly and beautiful gifts being freely exchanged between host, hostess, and guests.

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The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have left England for Ireland and are now at Baronscourt. The Duchess was Lady Mary Curzon, daughter of the first Lord Hows, and sister to the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort and to Adelaide Lady Westmoreland. She is fair, stately, and gracious, and interests herself greatly in the matter of Irish home industries. The Duke is very popular in Society, and is Chairman to the Chartered Company. He is small and slight, without the stately bearing of his father, the first Duke who was familiarly known as "Old Splendid."

—

The Duke and Duchess of Portland spent their Xule Tide at Welback. By-the-bye her Grace has appeared lately in a brand-new style of headgear—a velvet capote fitting closely to her beautifully shaped head—and—how very grateful one feels for a sight of one exception to the rule of a panne plaster battened down over one ear at an acute angle!

—

Lord and Lady Derby are placed in mourning for the late Mary, Lady Derby, but they will receive a family party at Knowsley, their beautiful place in Lancashire. One of the customs of the house in the welcoming in of the New Year, an old practice fast falling into disuse. The house party on New Year's Eve, proceed after dinner to a tower room in the mansion, where in silence they await the death and birth of a year. When the midnight chimes ring out there is a general handshaking and cheery congratulations.

—

Lord and Lady Clifford have left Upper Grosvenor Street for Ughbrooke Park, Devonshire. Lord Clifford is one of the Catholic peers, and married a member of the Townsley family. He and Lady Clifford entertained the Duke and Duchess of York at Ughbrooke a year or two ago.

—

A few well-known people elected to spend Christmas at the seaside. Lord and Lady Dundonald are at Torquay, Lord and Lady Poltimore at Bournemouth, and the Dawager Lady Londonderry has taken a house at Brighton for the winter. Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke are gone to Australia, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Armsworth to America.

WHY STILL MORE?

The use of Van Houten's Cocoa as a daily beverage in family life is continually increasing. Why? The explanation is simple enough. Because the highest Medical Authorities recommend it more and more, and because experience teaches that Van Houten's Cocoa ought to be chosen before all other drinks. It is refreshing and strengthening, without the pernicious after-effects peculiar to Tea and Coffee. It is a good nourisher and flesh-former. In addition, Van Houten's Cocoa is not expensive, as a 1-lb tin will furnish from 100 to 120 cups. You cannot take too much of this healthy, easily-digestible drink; and, even after the fullest use, the flavor never palls on the taste, but comes both fresh and refreshing.

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BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
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In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ¼, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
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STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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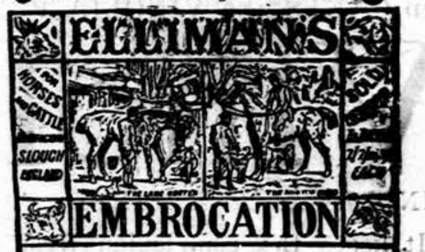

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Spots.
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Spots.
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Spots.
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Spots.

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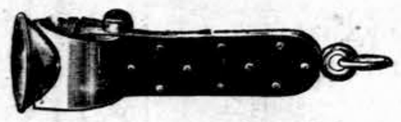
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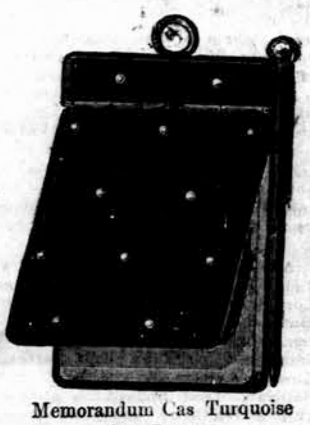
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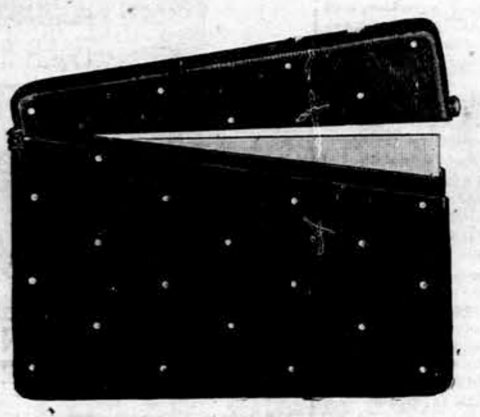
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In concentrated drops.
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